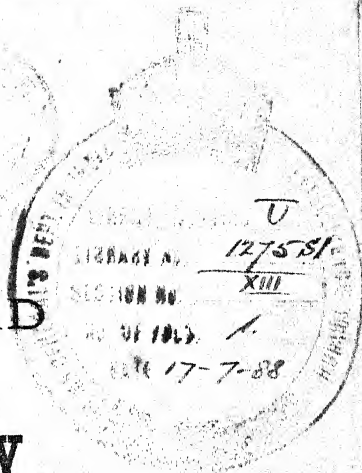


REFERENCE BOOK

THE
HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE

3RD SIKH INFANTRY,
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.



“Kabul, 1879,”—“Kandahar, 1880.”—“Afghanistan,
1879-80.”

WAR SERVICES.

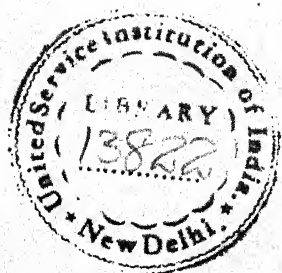
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MUTINIES	1858-59
SIKKIM	1860
UMBAYLA	1863
HAZARA	1868
JOWAKI	1877-78
AFGHANISTAN	1879-80
KABUL TO KANDAHAR	1880
MURRI	1880

BY AUTHORITY.



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HISTORY

OF THE

3RD SIKH INFANTRY,

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

On the 1st of January 1847 the 3rd Sikh Infantry 1847
was raised at Ferozepore by Captain F. Winter, 68th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, the Commandant.

On the 13th April 1847 the regiment marched to, and arrived at Umballa on the 26th idem.

In October 1847 Captain F. Winter resigned the service, and was succeeded as Commandant by Captain Starkey, 7th Native Infantry, who up to that date had been 2nd-in-Command.

On the 23th October 1847 the regiment was inspected by Colonel Wood, Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

The regiment was employed chiefly in civil duties in the Umballa, Kaithal and Sidhánah districts, such as escorting treasure and prisoners, and furnishing guards to civil officers, jails, treasuries, tahsils, kotwális, &c., &c. The guards in all amounted to upwards of half the strength of the regiment.

On the 9th August of this year colors were presented 1848
to the regiment.

The conditions of service under which the regiment 1851
was raised were changed, and it became liable for service anywhere within the limits of the old Sikh territory.

Officers and men not agreeing to the new conditions were given the option of taking their discharge, but all ranks readily accepted the terms, and no discharges were demanded.

Marching batta was abolished, and carriage was provided by the State in the same proportion as laid down for the infantry regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force.

On the 17th November the regiment marched from Umballa and arrived at Hoshiárpur on the 28th idem, and was employed as heretofore in the Hoshiárpur and Ludhiána districts.

In December Captain Starkey resigned the service, and was succeeded as Commandant by Captain W. W. Repton, the 2nd-in-Command.

1852
Vide G. G. O.
No. 333, dated
21st May 1852.

On the 31st March the Native Officers presented a petition to the Commandant expressing the readiness of all ranks to proceed by sea for service in Burma, and the corps was placed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with a view to its proceeding to the Presidency for employment with the force under General Godwin at Rangoon, and had actually moved into camp for the purpose of commencing its march when its services were dispensed with in the following terms :—

No. 259, dated 5th August 1852, from Lieutenant-Colonel A. BECHER, Quartermaster-General of the Army, to Brigadier W. PENNY, C.B., Commanding Sirhind Division.

I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief to request you will intimate without delay, for the information and guidance of the Officer Commanding the 3rd Local Regiment of Sikh Infantry at Hoshiárpur, that circumstances will not require the movement of his corps from Hoshiárpur to the Presidency, as he had been warned and prepared for, with a view to its being kept in reserve at Barrackpore to reinforce General Godwin's army at Rangoon, should such have been found necessary.

His Excellency desires me to communicate his regret that the limitation of the force actually to be employed in strengthening the troops at Rangoon does not admit of the immediate despatch for active service of this regiment to the eastward, and Government has intimated that the condition of its enrolment renders the project impracticable of locating it at Barrackpore merely on the contingency of future service.

The Commander-in-Chief begs you will assure the Officer Commanding the regiment that he is fully sensible of the readiness evinced by himself and his men to proceed on the service for which they so laudably volunteered.

The Board of Administration will be informed of this change, and the relief of the men of the regiment by a detail of Native Infantry of the Line at Hoshiárpur for the purpose of carrying on the duties under the orders of the Board of Administration may also be countermanded.

The services of the regiment were replaced at the disposal of the Lahore Board of Administration, and it resumed charge of the civil duties in the Hoshiárpur district.

In November percussion arms were issued to the regiment and the flint muskets returned into store.

On the 25th November the regiment marched from Hoshiárpur and arrived at Hazára on the 31st December, and proceeded to join the force employed against the Black Mountain Hassanzáis under Colonel Mackeson, C.B., Commissioner of Pesháwar.

On the force being broken up the regiment returned to Hazára, and on the 11th January it moved up to Abbottabad for the purpose of forming a cantonment at that station. 1853

In July an insubordinate and mutinous spirit having shown itself in the regiment in consequence of the men being called on to build their own lines, a special Court of Enquiry composed of experienced officers was assembled to investigate the subject.

On the 5th September the Commandant, Captain W. W. Repton, died, and was succeeded by Captain R. Renny, Commandant, Khelát-i-Ghilzai Regiment, who joined and took command on the 4th October.

On the 23rd October orders were received to march the regiment into Ráwalpindi.

On arrival there, at the recommendation of the Court of Enquiry, 3 Subadárs, 3 Jemadárs, 9 Havildárs, 9 Naicks, 2 Buglers, and 187 privates were deprived of their arms and dismissed from the service at a general parade of all the troops in the station.

The regiment remained at Ráwalpindi in camp, and on the 12th December returned to Abbottabad.

1854 The duties on which the regiment was now employed became of a more military nature than those it had been performing in the Umballa and Hoshiárpur districts, and a thorough re-organization of the corps in all its parts was carried out.

In March one company was armed with two-grooved rifles.

In July the regiment voluntarily offered its services to proceed by land or by water beyond the limits of India. This was reported to Government by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab in letter No. 220, dated 11th July, and acknowledged in letter No. 41, dated 4th August, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab :—

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 220, dated 11th ultimo, and in reply to express to you the satisfaction of Government on learning that the men of the 3rd Sikh local Infantry had voluntarily offered their services beyond the limits of India either by sea or in whatever direction they may be required.

On the 23rd October the regiment was inspected by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, after which a complete wing with the head-quarters accompanied him as escort round the Hazára frontier. This duty completed, the Chief Commissioner was pleased to express the following opinion of the corps in letter No. 104, dated 4th November, from the

Officiating Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, to Captain R. Renny, Commanding the 3rd Sikh Local Infantry :—

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to request that the escort in his camp may be reduced from a wing to two companies from to-morrow, and that the remaining three companies and headquarters of the corps under your command may return to Abbottabad.

The high state of discipline into which you have in so short a time brought the regiment, the fine soldier-like bearing of the men, the spirit of contentment which prevails among them, and the good report in which they are held by the people of the country, and the fact that during the long and harassing march from Abbottabad to this place not a murmur or complaint has been made on any side, are all most creditable to them and their Commander.

The Chief Commissioner congratulates you on this very satisfactory result of your labours, and he will have much pleasure in bringing it to the notice of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

In March the regiment was sent to Kohát for the purpose of joining an expedition proceeding on service into the Muranzai Valley under Brigadier Sir N. B. Chamberlain, but when on the point of marching disturbances broke out on the Hazára frontier which rendered the services of the regiment necessary in that district, and its march was consequently countermanded. 1855

On the 21st and 22nd October the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Sir Sydney Cotton, Commanding the Pesháwar Division, at three successive parades, who was pleased to express his satisfaction at the high state of discipline he found it in in all its parts.

On the 24th January the regiment was placed under the orders of the Brigadier Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force. 1856

In October the regiment marched from Abbottabad to Khushálgarh, and there embarked on country boats and proceeded to Dera Ismail Khan, where it arrived on 20th October and remained in camp till the 26th November, when it marched to Kuláchi on the frontier for the purpose of forming a new cantonment in that neighbourhood.

1857

In January the designation of the regiment was changed, the term "Local" being omitted as no longer applicable.

On the 27th February the head-quarters and a complete wing, consisting of the Grenadiers, 1st and 2nd Light and Rifle Companies, moved on from Kuláchi for the purpose of joining an expedition proceeding on service against the Bozdár tribe of Biluchís under command of Brigadier-General N. Chamberlain, Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, and on the 7th March the regiment was for the first time under fire. All ranks behaved well; the Rifle Company was more particularly engaged in storming a hill strongly defended by breastworks.

On the 23rd March the force was broken up and the wing proceeded to Dera Ismail Khan, where it arrived on the 23rd April and occupied the vacant lines at that station.

The Mutiny broke out in May, and on the 22nd of that month the regiment was ordered to move up to Bannu by forced marches, and within ten hours after the receipt of orders it marched and reached its destination on the 27th May and occupied Fort Dalípgarh.

Orders were now received from the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab to raise four additional companies of the same strength as those already existing. They were formed at once by promotions and removals, and were recruited up to full strength by August, when the corps consisted of —

14	Subadárs.	84	Naicks.
14	Jemadárs.	25	Buglers.
84	Havildárs.	1,065	Privates.

(*Fide* Monthly Return dated 1st September 1857.)

In July it came to the notice of the Commanding Officer that some of the Hindustánís had been talking in a very mutinous and insubordinate manner regarding the disturbances in Hindustán, and all efforts failing to discover the ringleaders, he determined to disarm the whole, which was accordingly done, and they were placed under the eye of the Police in a building in the city of Bannu, and on the 25th October they were, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, paid up and discharged. They consisted of—

4 Native Officers.	26 Naicks.
12 Havildárs.	60 Privates.

On the 26th August three of the new companies were transferred to the 10th Punjab Infantry, then being formed at Dera Ismail Khan, and the fourth was broken up and drafted into the different companies of the regiment to replace the vacancies caused by the discharge of the Hindustánís.

The composition of the regiment now became—

5 Companies of Sikhs.	
2 Ditto	Patháns.
2 Ditto	Punjabi Muhammadans.
1 Company	Dogras.

Total 10 Companies.

On the 24th September the regiment was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and marched from Bannu for service in Hindustán. 1858

In February the regiment joined a field force formed for service in Gorakhpur, Oudh, and Nepal under the command of Sir Richard Kelly, K.C.B. 1859

On the 25th March Colonel Kelly's force attacked the rebel army (estimated at 1,200 cavalry, 4,000 infantry, and 8 guns) in the Nepal Tarái. The services of the 3rd Sikh

Infantry on that occasion are mentioned in his despatch, published in G. O. No. 558 dated 21st April 1859, of which the following are extracts :—

Para. 3.—I accordingly advanced the column covered by a strong line of skirmishers of the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Para. 7.—I immediately desired Captain Renny to cover an advance in that direction with the 3rd Sikhs thrown out in skirmishing order.

Para. 10.—The skirmishers of the 3rd Sikhs, directed by Captain Renny, soon drove the enemy into the jungle.

Para. 15.—It only remains for me to draw the attention of His Excellency to the admirable manner in which officers and soldiers of all ranks, both British and Native, behaved in their steadiness under fire, and the patient endurance of heat and fatigue, and to bring to the favourable notice of Lord Clyde the names of * *

Captain Renny, Commanding 3rd Sikhs, an admirable Light Infantry Regiment.

Again, on the 27th March, the 3rd Sikhs formed the left column of attack on the enemy's position in the Nepal hills, on which occasion the thanks of His Excellency the Governor-General and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were received,—*vide* despatches published in G. G. O. dated 3rd May, from which the following is an extract :—

At daylight the attacking column left the camp and pushed through the dense belt of jungle skirting the hills, commenced their steep ascent at the points selected by me on the previous evening, and, skilfully led by Captains Stafford and Renny, they ascended the spurs of the hills by which they commanded the gorges on either side, and notwithstanding the opposition made by the rebels, greatly superior to them in numbers, with all the advantages of position in their favour, freely drove them from ridge to ridge, completely down the crest of the range, inflicting on them a loss of at least 400 in killed alone, and a quantity of arms of all sorts thrown away by them; 6 elephants, 25 camels, and 300 horses and ponies were also captured.

On this occasion the following officers and men were decorated with the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit :—Subadár Major Híra Singh, Subadár Kudah Singh, Havildár Abáb Khan, and sepoy Sándah Singh.

On the 21st April a column was formed under command of Captain Renny, to which was attached the Grenadier Light and Rifle Companies.

This column attacked and defeated a body consisting of about 1,200 of the enemy in the Gonda district of Oudh on the 27th April, and received the thanks of their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief,—*vide* despatches published in G. G. O. No. 749, dated 21st May 1859.

This column was broken up on the 24th May, and the absent companies having joined head-quarters, the regiment marched for the Gorakhpur frontier.

A troop of Hindustáni cavalry was now attached to the regiment, and joined on the 31st May. The same evening, information having been received that a body of the enemy were located in the Tarái jungle about 25 miles from camp, a forced march was made, and they were attacked and defeated at daylight on the 1st June, when 20 prisoners, 3 elephants, 2 camels, 17 horses, besides a large quantity of arms of all sorts and descriptions were captured.

The thanks of His Excellency the Governor-General were received on this occasion, *vide* despatches published in G. G. O. No. 957, dated 1st July 1859.

The regiment remained in camp on the Nepal frontier, and was engaged in all the minor operations which took place up to the final surrender of the rebels in January 1860.

At the end of January the corps marched into the station of Gorakhpur and remained in camp till lines were built : these were finished and occupied in July. 1860

In June a band was established with the permission of the Punjab Government,—*vide* P. G. O. No. 134, dated 21st April.

On the 19th November the regiment was inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, who directed the Commanding Officer to convey to his men and officers His Excellency's approval of the state he found the corps in. This was carried out in the following regimental order :—

No. 351, dated 20th November 1860.

The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in placing on record the approval expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the state in which he found the drill, discipline and interior economy of the regiment at His Excellency's inspection yesterday morning.

Captain Renny congratulates all ranks on the favourable opinion formed of them by the highest Military authority in India, and tenders his thanks to the officers for the able assistance they have at all times given him in bringing the regiment to the high state of efficiency which it will always be his endeavour to maintain.

The above order to be explained to the men after parade tomorrow morning.

On the 15th December orders were received for a complete wing with the head-quarters of the regiment to proceed to Darjeeling by forced marches to form part of a force to be assembled there for service in Sikkim. It marched the next morning, reaching its destination on the 16th January 1861, having made 40 marches in thirty days without one halt.

1861

A portion of the wing took part in the trifling affair in Sikkim, but the head-quarters remained at Darjeeling in reserve.

On the 16th April the wing marched from Darjeeling for Lahore, but on arrival at Purneah on the 5th May was halted by a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, and on the

14th May by the same authority was ordered back to Darjeeling, which it reached on the 27th May, and remained there in camp until the 16th November, when it marched for Gonda in Oudh, arriving there on the 20th January 1862.

On the 1st February the Indian Mutiny Medals were received and distributed on parade by the Commanding Officer to all the Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and privates entitled to them. 1862

During the absence of head-quarters the regiment was reduced from 10 to 8 companies, and the detached wing had been moved from Gorakhpur to Gonda, and again from Gonda to Fyzabad.

The constitution of the corps now became—

4 Companies of	Sikhs.
2 Ditto	Patháns.
1 Company	Punjabi Muhammadans.
1 Ditto	Dogras.

The regiment now got into quarters: head-quarters and left wing at Gonda; right wing at Fyzabad.

On the 31st December the right wing joined head-quarters at Gonda after a separation of upwards of two years.

On the 14th January the regiment marched for Lucknow for the purpose of forming the escort of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. 1863

The escort was broken up at Umballa on the 1st April, and the regiment marched for Meean Meer, which it reached on the 1st May and got into quarters, leaving two companies for duty at Amritsar.

On the 10th September orders were issued for the regiment to march towards Ráwalpindi for the purpose of joining the force then being assembled for service in the Eusafzai.

The corps was now again divided into wings, the headquarters having joined the Deoband column, and the other wing being located at Topi in the Eusafzai.

The head-quarters wing marched from Deoband for Umbeyla on the 26th November, and was joined by the detached wing at Permoulie on the 28th idem.

On the 5th December the regiment, full strength, joined the Umbeyla force, and was present at the actions on the 15th and 16th of that month. It was mentioned in the following terms in the despatches by Major-General Garvock, Commanding, and published in G. O. M. D., No. 76, dated 29th January 1864 :—

Para. 22.—Lieutenant-Colonel Renny, Commanding 3rd Sikhs, was very seriously engaged with the enemy during the attack on our left flank. His regiment suffered considerably, was well led, and did excellent service.

In despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wilde, c.B., Commanding 2nd Brigade, Eusafzai Field Force, dated Camp, 17th December 1863, the following mention is made of Lieutenant J. Cook, 3rd Sikhs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Renny, Commanding the 3rd Sikh Infantry, mentions the gallant bearing of Lieutenant J. Cook of the 3rd Sikhs when his men charged down the hill.

For services during the Umbeyla Campaign the undermentioned men were decorated with the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit :—

Jemadár Rahmut-ullah Beg.

Pay Havildár Bhoor Singh.

The Eusafzai Field Force being broken up and peace proclaimed with the Boners, the regiment returned to Nawa Killa on the 24th December, and joined a column formed there under command of Brigadier-General A. Wilde, c.B., for

operations against the Gaduns in Sittána. It marched on the 29th idem, but affairs having been amicably settled with the Gaduns, and the Hindustáni settlement of Sittána having been destroyed, the column was broken up on the 5th January 1864, and the 3rd Sikhs rejoined the Deoband force.

The Deoband force was broken up on the 1st February, 1864 and the regiment marched to Haripur in Hazára, where it arrived on the 9th idem.

The regiment was now replaced under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force.

On the 5th March the order by the Governor-General, No. 161A., placing the regiment under the new organization with regard to officers, was published, and the different grades were filled as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Renny, Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Major D. Mocatta, Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant B. R. Chambers, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer.

Lieutenant W. Rawlins, Madras Staff Corps, Adjutant.

Lieutenant W. B. Aislabie, General List, Infantry, Quartermaster.

Lieutenant P. W. Smith, General List, to be Doing Duty Officer.

Assistant-Surgeon E. O. Tandy, in Medical Charge.

Lieutenant J. Cook, General List, Infantry, to be Extra Doing Duty Officer.

On the 9th May the regiment marched from Haripur to Abbottabad, and on the 10th idem arrived and encamped there.

On the 10th October the regiment left for Kohát, where it arrived on the 22nd idem.

On the 4th November Lieutenant-Colonel R. Renny proceeded on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, and Major D. Mocatta was appointed Officiating Commandant in G. G. O. No. 1009, dated 7th December.

1865 The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General A. Wilde, c.B., on the 29th March at Kohát.

1866 The regiment was inspected at Kohát on 1st January by Brigadier-General A. Wilde, c.B.

In consequence of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Renny having obtained an extension of leave in Europe, the following appointments were made in G. G. O. No. 648, dated 26th July :—

Major D. Mocatta to be Commandant.

Captain B. R. Chambers to be 2nd-in-Command.

Captain F. T. Bainbridge to be Wing Officer.

1867 On the 2nd March the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force (General A. Wilde, c.B.) inspected the regiment at Kohát.

New colors were presented by Brigadier-General A. Wilde, c.B., in presence of all the troops at Kohát on the 5th March, when he made the following address to the regiment :—

Major Mocatta and Officers, 3rd Sikh Infantry,—Tell your Native Officers and men that I have been twice on field service with them,—once in the Bozdar Hills, and again at Umbeyla,—and on both occasions I was a witness to the steady and soldier-like bearing of the regiment before the enemy.

In handing over these colors to the keeping of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, I do so in the full confidence of the loyalty and devotion of your men to Her Most Gracious Majesty's Government.

Tell the men that I intend leaving with you Rs. 400 to enable you to give them a *zifat*, as a proof of the estimation in which I hold their excellent conduct both in quarters and in the field.

Assure them, too, that as long as they continue faithful to their salt and true to their colors, both they and their families will continue to be taken care of by the Sirkár, which never dies.

In July cholera broke out in a detachment of the regiment returning from outpost duty at Bahádur Khel, and in August the whole regiment was moved out into camp, and returned to quarters on the 21st September. Out of 22 fighting men seized only 7 survived.

Captain Bainbridge left the regiment in the beginning of October to take command of the Ráwalpindi Transport Train which was being raised for service in Abyssinia.

On the 15th October the regiment marched through the Kohát Pass to Pesháwar to replace the 23rd Pioneers proceeding to Abyssinia, and for some time occupied the Forts of Michni, Shabkadar and Abazai, as also fort Mackeson.

On the 7th March of this year the head-quarters and 400 rank and file proceeded towards Upper Miránzai as an escort for the Deputy Commissioner of the district, and arrived at Thull on the 21st idem, where it remained till the 31st, when the Deputy Commissioner was called to Kohát in consequence of threatened disturbances in the Kohát Pass, and the regiment returned, making the following marches :—

1st April to Soorazai, distance	18 miles.
2nd April to Hungoo, „ 20 „	
3rd April to Kohát, „ 26 „	

The regiment was inspected at Pesháwar on the 15th April by Major-General W. O'G. Haly, c.b., Commanding the Division. 1888

The following are extracts from Divisional and Brigade Orders of this date :—

Divisional Order by Major-General W. O'G. HALY, c.b., Commanding.

The 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, being about to leave Pesháwar to resume its duties with the Punjab Frontier Force,

Major-General Haly begs to express his complete satisfaction with the regiment since it has formed part of the Pesháwar force during the past six months.

The efficient state of the regiment does great credit to its able Commanding Officer, Major Mocatta, and the Officers, British and Native, of the corps.

The appearance of the regiment on parade this morning, and the smart and steady manner in which the movements were performed, was most creditable, the more so as the regiment had for several months past been furnishing all the frontier outposts of the Pesháwar Valley.

Brigade Order No. 1 by Brigadier-General H. F. DUNSFORD, C.B., Commanding,
dated Pesháwar, 16th April.

The services of the 3rd Sikh Infantry having been required by the Punjab Government for the Frontier Force, from which they were detached to serve with the Pesháwar Brigade, the Brigadier-General owes it to Major Mocatta, the Officers, British and Native, to Non-Commissioned Officers and men to assure them of his entire satisfaction; their conduct during the time they have been under his command, their smartness on parade and guard duties, and the fine soldier-like spirit pervading all ranks have been marked, and reflect the highest credit on all.

The Brigadier-General bids them farewell, and offers them his sincere wishes for their future welfare and advancement.

In obedience to Divisional Brigade Orders the march of the regiment was postponed.

On the 4th August Major Mocatta proceeded on leave, preparatory to furlough on private affairs, granted in P. G. O. No. 158, dated 28th July, and the following appointments were made:—

Captain B. R. Chambers, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain C. J. Griffiths, Senior Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer during the absence of Captain Bainbridge on foreign service, or until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant W. B. Aislabie, Quartermaster and Officiating Wing Officer, to revert to his substantive appointment, and to continue to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

During the absence of Lieutenant Aislabie on privilege leave, Captain Griffiths will continue to perform the duties of Quartermaster.

On the 8th August orders were received for the regiment to be held in readiness to march for Hazára and join the field force being formed there. On the 10th of the month a telegram from the Punjab Government directed the regiment to move at once and make Abbottabad by forced marches.

Within two hours from receipt of the order the regiment marched out of Pesháwar cantonment under Captain Chambers in temporary command.

The regiment was at Attock in thirty-six hours from the time it marched from Pesháwar, having accomplished a distance of 46 miles and crossed the Indus, baggage animals and all impedimenta, including a convoy of fifty-five camels carrying camp equipage and ammunition for the troops assembling in Hazára, at a season when the river was not bridged and in most oppressive weather.

During the march towards Hazára, Major Mocatta, the Commandant, rejoined on the 14th August.

The regiment was halted at Haripur by order of Major-General A. Wilde, C.B., Commanding the Hazára Field Force, from the 15th August to the 9th September, when it marched to Abbottabad (22 miles).

Major Bainbridge rejoined from foreign service on the 16th September. He was mentioned in despatches by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Napier, Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinia,

as published in G. G. O. No. 736 of 1868, in the following terms:—

Captain * * * Captain Bainbridge, &c., have distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity, and deserve special notice.

He was present throughout the operations in Abyssinia, including the battle of Arogee on the 10th April and storming of Magdala, and was promoted to the rank of Brevet-Major from 15th August 1868 in G. G. O. No. 880 dated 16th September 1868.

On the 19th September the regiment marched to Manserah (15 miles from Abbottabad) as a portion of No. 1 Brigade under Brigadier-General Vaughan, C.B. On the 20th to Khaki, distance 9 miles. On the 21st to Soosal Pass (distance 6 miles), and held the pass until the 28th idem, when it marched to Oghi (distance 6 miles).

On the 2nd October marched to and bivouacked at Atta Muhammad Gurree. On the 4th marched towards Khúngully and bivouacked on the heights above Shahtút. On the 5th the regiment was employed as escort to the commissariat, and occupied the position vacated by the 2nd Goorkhas in addition to that already held.

No. 3 Company, under command of Major C. J. Griffiths, was detached as escort to the Pesháwar Mountain Battery.

On the 3rd October the regiment, together with the 2nd Goorkhas, was employed in taking the Kairkote heights to the right of the Khúngully Pass, and reached the village of Kilazai at 3 P.M., where it bivouacked with the rest of the brigade for the night, having been thirteen hours under arms, and was again under arms at 3 A.M. of the 4th and advanced up the Black Mountain by Khúngully and bivouacked at about 4 P.M. at the "Knolls," a position lying between Chutta But and Munna-ke-dunna, which was held by the regiment till the withdrawal of the troops on the 12th October.

During this interval the men were very severely worked. In the daytime they furnished numerous covering parties for the collection of forage and to protect workmen engaged on the roads, also in giving escorts for convoys of supplies, &c., *en route* towards the advanced camp, and at night the picket duties were extremely heavy owing to the extent of the position held by the regiment.

On the 9th October a detachment of the regiment under command of Subadár Rahmut-ullah Beg, when returning from one of the advanced camps after escorting commissariat supplies, was fired upon by a party of the enemy who were lying in ambush. The Subadár returned the fire, drove off the enemy, and brought his detachment into camp, but not without the loss of Havildár Feroze Khan, who fell mortally wounded at the first discharge of the enemy. He was brought alive into camp, but died during the night.

On the 14th October the regiment had a most arduous day's work ; it formed a portion of a column under General Vaughan sent to inflict punishment on the Puryari Syads whose village was burnt by Captain Ommanney, Deputy Commissioner of Hazára.

General Vaughan thus describes the day's proceedings in his despatch dated 22nd October :—

Para 10.—The crest of the Puryári spur was gained without opposition after a very laborious ascent, and at the request of Captain Ommanney, who accompanied the force as Political Officer, I placed the two howitzers of the Pesháwar Mountain Battery in a position to cover and command the Puryári village of Gurree and adjoining hamlets whilst the police and levies should burn them, the main body of the troops in the meantime holding the crest of the spur. The burning of the village was effected with very slight opposition, and the proceedings of Captain Ommanney were completely protected by the howitzers and by the intelligent co-operation of Captain Chambers, 3rd Sikhs, with two companies of that regiment.

In paragraph 13 of the same despatch Brigadier-General Vaughan writes as follows :—

To Major Mocatta, Commanding 3rd Sikhs, who commanded at the “Knolls” throughout the operations, and to Major Tytler, v.c., Commanding the 4th Goorkha Regiment, my best acknowledgments are also due for the uniformly zealous and efficient support I received from them.

The regiment accompanied Major-General Wilde’s force through the Tickeru and Nundchar valleys, and returned to camp at Oghi on the 22nd October.

From the 3rd to the 22nd October the men were without tents or bedding. They marched from Oghi in light trousers and cloth coats, in addition to which the only protection they had against rain and cold nights on the bleak hill-side was their great-coats.

The regiment had gone through the cholera epidemic at Kohát in August and September, and had suffered a good deal from fever at Pesháwar in the end of 1867, and consequently the exposure during the 20 days the force was out from Oghi told severely upon them, and some 80 men in the regiment were placed *hors de combat* through sickness.

On the Field Force being broken up, the regiment marched from Oghi on the 29th October and reached Háripur on the 7th November.

The troops composing the Hazára Field Force were thanked for their services by His Excellency the Viceroy in G. O., M. D., No. 1046 of 1868, and Major-General A. T. Wilde, c.b., c.s.i., in his despatch dated Oghi, 26th October, appends a list of officers commanding regiments with remarks attached, significant of their merits and the opportunity their men had of doing service under his command, from which the following extract is taken :—

3rd Sikhs.—Major D. Mocatta, a hard-working and willing officer, and commands a very fine regiment.

On the 7th November Major Mocatta proceeded on two years' leave to England under the Furlough Rules of 1868, and consequent on his departure the following acting appointments were made in G. O., M. D., No. 1202, dated 17th December :—

Captain B. R. Chambers, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Brevet Major F. T. Bainbridge, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Captain C. J. Griffiths, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer.

The regiment marched from Haripur on the 19th November and reached Dera Gházi Khan on the 23rd December.

On the 16th February the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General W. Hughes, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force. 1869

A large number of the regiment were absent from headquarters at the time. Some 50 had been sent away on sick leave ; two complete companies under command of Brevet Major F. T. Bainbridge were on duty at Baháwalpur ; about 60 were at the Mungrota outpost, and 100 men had not rejoined from command in the Rájanpur district.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. B. Aislabie having proceeded on furlough to Europe on the 23rd January on medical certificate, Lieutenant W. C. Ramsden, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Sikhs, was appointed to the regiment as Officiating Quartermaster in G. O., M. D., No. 346, dated 17th March, and joined on the 20th April 1869.

Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Cook proceeded on furlough on medical certificate, and Lieutenant Ramsden was appointed to officiate as Adjutant in December.

During the absence on privilege leave in May, June and July of Captain Chambers, Brevet Major Bainbridge commanded the regiment.

New brown leather accoutrements were issued to the regiment.

Two companies were detached to Baháwalpur until October under command of Captain C. J. Griffiths.

Two companies were sent at the commencement of October to Rájanpur on outpost duty under Lieutenant Ramsden.

1870 Major F. T. Bainbridge, Wing Officer and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, was appointed in G. O., M. D., No. 92, dated 19th January, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, 4th Punjab Infantry, and left the regiment on 12th February to join that corps.

Captain C. J. Griffiths was appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Captain W. B. Aislabie having vacated his appointment on promotion, Lieutenant W. C. Ramsden was appointed Quartermaster in G. O., M. D., No. 209, dated 18th February.

On the 7th March the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General W. J. Hughes, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, who was pleased to express his approval of the state of the regiment regarding drill and discipline.

Mule saddles and gear of the new approved pattern were made up in the regiment during the months of May and June.

Assistant Surgeon J. MacGregor was posted to the regiment in G. O., M. D., 6th April, but being then employed with troops in Agror did not join till 3rd October.

On the 12th September Subadár-Major Bhabíchan Singh died at his home. In him the regiment has lost an exceedingly good Native officer. Throughout his service, extending over a period of 35 years, he has proved himself a well-wisher of the Government and a thoroughly good soldier. In the 2nd Bengal Grenadiers his war services commenced in Kábul, Kandahár and Ghazni, and continued at Maharájpore and in

the Sutlej Campaign, including the actions of Moodkee and Feroze Shah. In the 3rd Sikhs he served against the Bozdárs in March 1857, when he was dangerously wounded. On partial recovery he was sent to his home. He not only remained loyal throughout the crisis of 1857, but in April 1858 produced a certificate of having rendered great assistance in saving European planters residing in the neighbourhood of his village.

He also served against the rebels in 1858-59, and was present with the Eusafzai Field Force in the actions of the 15th and 16th December 1863 at Umbeyla. Served with the Hazára Field Force in the Black Mountain in 1868. He had medals for Kábul, Ghazni, Mahárájpore, and Moodkee, and clasps for Feroze Shah and the Indian Mutiny, and was entitled to clasps for Umbeyla and the North-West Frontier.

He has been recommended annually for the last six years for the Order of British India, but unfortunately death has come before the distinction for which he was so eminently fitted had been granted by Government.

He was universally respected by both the European and Native officers and the entire regiment, and his death has caused unmixed regret.

Captain B. R. Chambers, 2nd-in-Command, was appointed Officiating Commandant during the absence of Major Mocatta, the Commandant, in November 1868. For two years he has commanded the regiment. At the annual inspections the General Officers have been pleased to express satisfaction with the state of the regiment, both as regards drill and discipline ; and in November of this year Lieutenant-Colonel Mocatta, on rejoining, felt it his duty to congratulate Captain Chambers on the very satisfactory state in which he has maintained the discipline and drill of the corps, and the creditable manner in which he has performed his responsible duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mocatta at the inspection of the regiment brought Captain Chambers' services to the special notice of the Brigadier-General.

Captain C. J. Griffiths, Officiating 2nd-in-Command for the greater portion of the period above alluded to, is also deserving of great credit, and has been favorably brought to notice.

Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, inspected the regiment on the 15th, 16th and 19th December.

1871 Captain B. R. Chambers was promoted to the rank of Major in G. O., M. D., 21st December 1870, and proceeded on furlough on medical certificate on the 23rd January 1871.

Captain C. J. Griffiths, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Wing Officer, was appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command in addition to his own duties.

Captain W. C. Ramsden, Quartermaster and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties as Quartermaster.

Lieutenant T. J. Bailey, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties.

On the 24th January the right wing, under command of Captain C. J. Griffiths, complete to—

Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
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3

5

16

16

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240

was detailed as escort to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to Mithánkot, and accompanied His Honor up the frontier, and was relieved on the 7th March.

Subadár Kanh Singh was appointed Subadár-Major, *vice* Bhabíchan Singh, with effect from 13th September 1870, in *Gazette of India* dated 4th March.

On the 11th April Lieutenant J. Cook rejoined from furlough and resumed the duties of Adjutant.

The benefits of transfer to the invalid establishment extended to jemadárs of muleteers and camel drivers, and muleteers and camel drivers on the monthly stipend of—

Jemadárs of muleteers and camel drivers, Rs. 4.

Muleteers and camel drivers, Rs. 3.

Long Enfield rifles were issued to the regiment in August.

On the 27th September the Rájanpur detachment was furnished under command of Lieutenant Bailey.

The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, on the 14th and 15th November.

No. 1 Company, completed to full strength, under command of Subadár Rahmut-ullah Beg, marched on the 22nd December towards Lahore and formed the escort of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to Delhi, and was present at the Camp of Exercise.

On the 27th December two companies, completed to full strength, proceeded by double marches to Mooltan, and thence by double marches to Ferozepore and on to Umballa, where they joined the camp of His Honor, and together with No. 1 Company, all under the command of Lieutenant J. Cook, Adjutant, formed the Lieutenant-Governor's escort throughout his tour in the Punjab.

The regiment marched in course of general relief from Dera Gházi Khan on the 22nd January, and arrived at Dera Ismail Khan on the 4th February and occupied the Left Infantry Lines. 1872

The Rájanpur detachment, under command of Lieutenant T. J. Bailey, rejoined head-quarters on the 17th February.

On the 13th April the detachment, under command of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Cook, rejoined from escort duty.

Subadár Rahmut-ullah Beg, in command of No. 1 Company, was favorably mentioned on the completion of the duties of escorting the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and in Darbár was presented with a khillat and "khoosh-noodee perwanah."

Captain W. B. Aislabie, General List, was appointed to officiate as Senior Wing Subaltern in P. G. O. No. 171, dated 8th April, and joined on the 18th idem.

Assistant Surgeon J. MacGregor was transferred to the North-Western Provinces, and struck off the rolls of the regiment on the 15th May.

In August the Shekh Budin detachment was furnished by the regiment: strength—Native Officers 2, Havildárs 4, Naicks 4, Bugler 1, sepoy 52.

The regiment was told off for the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdal in October.

Lieutenant T. J. Bailey proceeded on furlough on medical certificate leave granted in G. O. No. 672 of 1872, and P. G. O. dated 22nd October.

Umbeyla medals were received and issued in November.

1873

The regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mocatta, consisting of 5 British Officers, 13 Native Officers, 30 Havildárs, 36 Naicks, 13 Buglers and 537 privates, formed the escort of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on his tour along the frontier and through the Bian Durrah to Puhar Khel, whence it returned to Dera Ismail Khan, and after relieving all the outposts arrived on 15th January.

The Officiating Military Secretary to Government, Punjab, wrote as follows to Colonel Mocatta :—

I am desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to convey to you his appreciation of the excellent arrangements made by you for the protection of the camp from Dera Ismail Khan to this place (Puhar Khel); and I am to request that you will be good enough to convey

to the officers and men of the regiment under your command His Honor's hearty thanks for the manner in which they have performed their share of the duty.

Extract from G. O., M. D., dated 3rd January 1873.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Major F. T. Bainbridge, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikhs, and Officiating Commandant, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel J. Cockburn Hood, who vacated.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Major B. R. Chambers, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Sikhs, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Hoste, deceased.

On the 23rd February Captain C. J. Griffiths, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Captain J. Cook, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer in addition to his other duties.

Captain W. B. Aislabie, Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Junior Wing Officer, and in addition to his own duties to officiate as Quartermaster.

On the 24th March the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

Extract from G. O., M. D., No. 342, dated 26th March 1873.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Captain G. N. Money, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Major B. R. Chambers, appointed Commandant, 6th Punjab Infantry.

Captain Money will continue to officiate as Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, until the return of Major McQueen, or until further orders.

Captain E. C. Codrington, Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazára Goorkha Battalion), and Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Major F. T. Bainbridge appointed Commandant of the 4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. B. Norman, Quartermaster, 1st Sikh Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain J. Cook, appointed to the 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazára Goorkha Battalion).

5th Goorkha Regiment (Hazára Goorkha Battalion).

Captain J. Cook, Adjutant and Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain E. C. Codrington, appointed to the 3rd Sikhs.

On the 8th April Captain J. Cook was struck off.

Captain G. N. Money promoted to Major from 4th March in G. O., M. D., No. 248, dated 7th April.

Major G. N. Money and Captain E. C. Codrington joined the regiment on the 9th, and Lieutenant C. B. Norman on the 24th April.

Surgeon R. Power, Officiating in Medical Charge, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, rejoined the regiment on the 30th June.

Captain W. B. Aislabie appointed 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Sikhs, but to continue to officiate as Quartermaster, 3rd Sikhs. (*Vide* G. O. No. 644, dated 19th June.)

Captain E. C. Codrington, Wing Officer, granted furlough in G. O., M. D., No. 1150, dated 10th November.

Captain W. B. Aislabie to officiate as Wing Officer.—P. G. O.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Mocatta, Commandant, granted furlough.—G. O., M. D., No. 1166, dated 17th November.

Figure of merit in 1872-73 (one wing only), 50.29.

1874

On the 16th January, in G. O. No. 56, Major G. N. Money was appointed to officiate as Commandant, and Captain T. Higginson, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

The regiment marched to Punialla on the 13th January to a Camp of Exercise consisting of the Dera Ismail Khan garrison, *viz.*, 5th Punjab Cavalry, No. 2 Light Field Battery, 3rd Sikhs, 6th Punjab Infantry, and the Edwardesabad garrison, *viz.*, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, No. 3 Light Field Battery, 1st Sikhs and 1st Punjab Infantry,—the whole under the command of Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, c.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force. Camp broke up on the 31st January.

The regiment arrived at Dera Ismail Khan on the 7th February, and was inspected by the Brigadier-General on the 10th and 11th idem.

On the 13th February Captain T. Higginson joined.

On the 1st May Captain W. C. Ramsden returned from furlough and resumed charge of the Quartermaster's office.

Captain E. C. Codrington appointed 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Infantry (G. G. O. No. 706, dated 8th July), and struck off the strength of the regiment.

Captain C. J. Griffiths appointed Wing Officer, and Captain W. B. Aislabie, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence of Captain Griffiths.—G. G. O. No. 830, dated 20th August 1874.

Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, Her Majesty's 70th Regiment, appointed Officiating Wing Subaltern, on probation, in G. O. No. 943, dated 30th September, and joined on 2nd November.

Captain Griffiths joined from furlough on the 4th December.

The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, c.B., on the 29th December.

Order of merit, Musketry, for 1873-74—68·96 ; and number on general list, 31.

The regiment marched from Dera Ismail Khan on the 3rd January on relief by the 2nd Sikhs, and arrived at Kohát on the 15th idem. 1875

Snider rifles were received and issued at Kohát on the 15th January.

Captain Higginson, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, directed in Assistant Adjutant-General's letter No. 30, dated 2nd January, rejoined the 1st Punjab Infantry, and struck off the strength of the regiment on the 19th idem.

Lieutenant T. J. Bailey rejoined the regiment from furlough on the 18th January, and was permitted by G. O. No. 179 of 1875 to resign his appointment in the Force owing to ill-health on the frontier, and posted to the 41st Native Infantry on the 6th March.

On the 14th March Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, 70th Foot, appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern by G. G. O. No. 205 of 1875.

Captain C. J. Griffiths appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command in G. O. dated 16th February.

Lieutenant C. B. Norman proceeded on sick furlough to Europe on the 31st March.

In General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the 24th April, it was notified that the gold medal presented by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be shot for by the whole of the Native troops in the Bengal Presidency had been won by Sepoy Imam Shah, 3rd Sikhs, and a complimentary letter on the subject, No. 1290, dated 8th May, from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, conveyed the congratulations of the Brigadier-General on the subject.

Captain Ramsden appointed to officiate as Adjutant, and Lieutenant Smith as Quartermaster in G. O. dated 18th May, *vice* Lieutenant Norman, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Figure of merit, 1874-75—87·35 ; number in order of merit, 26.

1876

Colonel D. Mocatta, Commandant, joined from furlough at Bombay on 31st December 1875.—G. G. O. No. 41, dated 13th January 1876.

Major G. N. Money, 2nd-in-Command, furlough to Europe.—
G. G. O. No. 151, dated 14th February.

Pass Afrídís blockaded 7th February.

The gold medal won by Sepoy Imam Shah was presented to him at a brigade parade of the whole garrison on the 8th March.

Furlough of the Native troops and leave of the British officers stopped owing to the blockade of Pass Afrídís.

Captain W. C. Ramsden, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. B. Norman, who vacates the appointment on promotion to that rank.

Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain Ramsden.—G. G. O. No. 398, dated 6th April.

At midnight of the 22nd April a patrol of the regiment was fired at by a party of Afrídís lying in ambush and concealed by high crops on the side of the Khushálgarh road, and succeeded in wounding two sepoys.

Captain C. J. Griffiths promoted to the rank of Major.—
G. G. O. No. 673, dated 21st June.

Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken, 89th Foot, appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, by G. G. O. No. 443, dated 12th April, joined on the 24th June.

In G. O. No. 274, dated 25th September, a salary of Rs. 17-8 per month from the 1st idem sanctioned for Native Adjutants of regiments.

An allowance of Rs. 5 a month also granted as a prize to the best instructors in the exercise of arms amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers of Native Infantry and Cavalry regiments.

The general duties of the Native Adjutant laid down in the above quoted order.

Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith was temporarily appointed to the Quartermaster-General's Department for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in November.—P. G. O. No. 156, dated 21st November 1876.

On the 20th November the regiment was inspected by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

On the 5th December two companies of the regiment and a troop of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry formed the escort of the Deputy Commissioner, Kohát, to Thal and Kurram on special duty.

1877 The whole of the troops of the Kohát garrison were paraded at noon on the 1st January for the purpose of hearing read the proclamation announcing the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The silver commemoration medal was on this occasion presented to Havildár Bussáwa Singh.

On the 22nd January His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India inspected the troops at a brigade parade, and made the following address, expressive of his approval of the troops :—

GENERAL KEYES,—I have to thank you for having given me this opportunity of seeing the fine brigade here assembled.

Although the Frontier Force is not under my direct command, it is impossible that the welfare and efficiency of these troops can fail to be an object of vast interest to the Commander-in-Chief ; for they are the very eyes of the army, and on them must fall the brunt of any sudden or unprovoked attack upon the frontier.

Colonel Mocatta, I congratulate you on the fine force of all arms which you command, on the smart appearance of the men on parade, and on the steadiness with which they have performed their manœuvres.

Above all I congratulate the Government in having had the advantage of Brigadier-General Keyes' services in command of the Force for so many years.

This distinguished officer has served for seven years in this position, and during that period has well known how to maintain its efficiency as regards feeling, drill and equipment. It is matter for regret that the time has come when we have to contemplate his retirement as an event belonging to the not distant future. I am certain that all who belong to, or are interested in the welfare of, the Frontier Force will join me in this feeling.

In answer to my questions, I find from Commanding Officers that the health of their men is good, that their behaviour is excellent, and that the officers and native officers are good and efficient.

Gentlemen, I congratulate you all on this state of things.

In letter No. 640 A., from Lepel Griffin, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to T. H. Thornton, Esquire, D.C.L., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Lahore, 2nd April, the concluding paragraph is as follows :—

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are also due to Colonel Mocatta, Commanding the Kohát Garrison, who has worked in the most cordial manner with the Deputy Commissioner, and whose services have been valuable throughout.

The above was communicated to Colonel Mocatta in letter No. 676, from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, dated Head-quarters Abbottabad, 18th April, as follows :—

I am directed to forward, for your perusal and for the favor of return, a file of correspondence relative to the Pass Afridis received under cover of Military Secretary, Punjab Government's No. 1074 of 12th April, and I am to state that it affords the Brigadier-General Commanding extreme satisfaction to be the means of conveying to you the thanks of the Punjab Government.

The following is a copy of remarks by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, on the inspection of the regiment and of the cantonments of Kohát in 1876-77 :—

No. 873-8, dated 15th May.

The appearance of the regiment on parade is remarkably good. The men were steady and attentive and well set-up.

The recruits are not equal to those of last year, and, though on the whole they are a fair average body of men, they are scarcely up to the standard of the regiment.

The interior economy of the regiment appears to have been very carefully maintained and the general state of the corps is very satisfactory, and shows that a careful supervision has been exercised over all details.

In January last the regiment was reviewed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, who spoke in high terms of its excellent appearance and general look of efficiency, as also of the steadiness of the men on parade.

No. 875-8, dated 15th May.

The troops at Kohát have had unusually hard work during the past year and heavy night duty in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Pass Afridís.

The furlough of the men, as well as the leave of officers, was stopped for the same cause, and the Brigadier-General takes this opportunity of congratulating Colonel Mocatta and the officers and men of the garrison on having gained the approval and acknowledgment of Government (which was recently communicated to them) by the cheerful and efficient manner in which these trying duties were performed.

The inspections of regiments were necessarily made unusually early in the drill season ; nevertheless the men were found remarkably steady on parade, and the Brigadier-General had the satisfaction of hearing the very favorable and complimentary opinion expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India as to the very efficient and soldier-like appearance of the men of every regiment in the garrison and their steadiness on parade, as observed by His Excellency some two months later on his visit to Kohát in January last.

This state of efficiency could only be arrived at by a constant and intelligent attention to duty and a systematic training of all ranks ; and the result of this labor, as noticed by His Excellency, must be as gratifying to Colonel Mocatta and all under his command as it is to the Brigadier-General.

CANTONMENT.

The Cantonment and all the roads about it are neat, clean and well looked after, and the sanitary arrangements, though anything but satisfactory, are as complete as the surroundings and conditions of the place will admit. This question is still under the consideration of Government.

The outposts of Fort Garnett and Mahomed Zái are in good order.

All details of this important command have been carefully supervised by Colonel Mocatta, and much credit is due to him for the zealous manner in which he has carried out the duties entrusted to him.

In General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 17th May, announcing the result of the shooting of the British troops for His Excellency's prizes, Sir F. P. Haines' congratulations are offered also to the 3rd Sikh Infantry on having made the best aggregate score, 483 points, of the 59 regiments which competed for His Excellency's prize—gold medal—thus winning the Commander-in-Chief's money prizes of Rs. 100 ; and to Sepoy Narain Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry on having won the medal with the very excellent score of 35 points.

His Excellency also desires that his approval may be made known to the competitors generally in all regiments, and particularly to the winning teams of the 1-5th Fusiliers and 3rd Sikh Infantry.

On the 18th August as a party of furlough men were proceeding to their homes marching at night they were suddenly attacked by Jowákis and three men killed near the village of Gandiáli on the Khushálgarh road.

On the 30th August the regiment fell in at 1 A.M. under Captain Aislabie, Colonel Mocatta having succeeded to the command of the Force on the sudden illness of Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., and marched with the 1st Sikh Infantry and 4th Punjab Infantry into the Jowáki country through the Tortung Pass ; came out near Gumbat at 11 P.M., bivouacked there, and returned to Kohát next day. One man was killed and five wounded.

On the 3rd September a detachment of 220 rifles under Captain W. Aislabie relieved a similar party of 1st Sikh

Infantry, and were employed for a fortnight in heavy patrolling duty from Gumbat.

On the 25th September 447 rifles under Captain W. Aislabie proceeded with the 1st Sikh Infantry to Gandiáli to cover the building of a fort—three men wounded—and bivouacked at Billitang on the 25th and 26th, and returned to Kohát on the 27th.

On the 9th November 250 rifles formed part of No. 1 column of the force under Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., and marched into the Jowáki country through the Tortung Pass, up the Turki valley to Payab which was taken. Two men were wounded.

The regiment remained at Payab till the 15th November, when the towers were blown up and Shindeh occupied. One man was wounded.

On the 18th November the regiment, having on the 16th idem occupied Turki, marched back to Kohát, leaving a small party in Turki.

On the 19th November 100 rifles under Captain Ramsden occupied the village of Baizid Khel, remained during the night, and returned in the morning. One man was wounded.

On the 21st November the regiment marched back to Turki.

On the 1st December the regiment fell in at 3-45 A.M. to form part of the left attack on Jammu, which was taken. Two men were wounded.

The regiment returned the same night to Turki, and on the 4th December marched towards Jammu again and covered the retirement of the force from that village.

On the 7th December the regiment formed part of the force to attack Garíba, and returned to Turki the same night.

On the 31st December the regiment marched to Garíba with the 1st Sikhs, 6th Punjab Infantry, 29th Punjab Infantry and No. 1 Mountain Battery, where it covered the line of retirement of the advanced force which had gone over the Durgai Sir to meet the Pesháwar column of Major-General Ross. 1877

Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith appointed Adjutant from 15th November 1877, *vice* Captain Ramsden, relieved on promotion.

On the 1st January assisted in covering the retirement, and retired to Turki without loss. 1878

On the 12th January Sepoy Uttam Singh, D. Company was shot on picket duty.

On the 15th January the regiment in brigade occupied Jammu without loss.

On the 16th January advanced up the Naru Khula defile under a brisk fire by which one Havildár was killed. Returned to Jammu in the evening.

On the 17th January again marched up the defile and met General Keyes' force, and then returned to Jammu.

On the 18th January marched to Turki, and on the 5th February to Kohát, leaving 50 rifles under Lieutenant Fasken which joined head-quarters on the 21st idem.

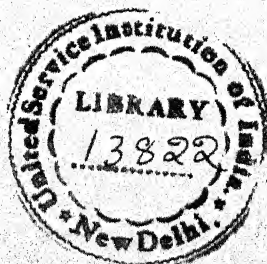
On the 27th February marched in ordinary course of relief to Edwardes-abad, reaching that station on 5th March.

In connection with the expedition against the Jowákis the following officers were mentioned in Brigadier-General Keyes' despatch :—

G. O. No. 738, dated 9th August 1878.

My special thanks are due to the following officers :—

Colonel D. Mocatta, Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry. This officer had much labor and anxiety in command of the Kohát district before active operations commenced. He commanded a column on each occasion on which the troops were engaged, as mentioned in my several despatches at the time, and he has afforded me much assistance at all times ; and much credit



is due to him for the able manner in which he carried out the duties entrusted to him.

Major G. N. Money, 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Sikh Infantry, who joined his regiment from furlough just before the attack on Jammu, and commanded it with much spirit on that occasion. Subsequently he rendered valuable service by establishing heliographic communication between different posts, the apparatus for which he had purchased and brought from England at his own expense.

The command of the 3rd Sikh Infantry devolved, in the absence of Colonel Mocatta and Major Money, on Captain W. B. Aislabie, who carried out the duty in the advance on Piab Garíba, the advance on the Durgai heights, and operations at Nara Khula to my entire satisfaction and with much credit to himself.

Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikh Infantry, who was selected for the responsible duty of the command of the Kohát garrison during the absence of the troops. This officer also led the advance guard on the 9th November through the Tortung Pass.

During the summer the regiment remained in quarters at Edwardes-abad.

On the 17th October a party of two Native Officers and 90 rifles under Captain Ramsden marched by Zargun Shah to Thull, escorting a convoy of commissariat stores. There was some slight firing on the road, but the detachment returned safely on the 28th. Lieutenant W. Cook accompanied this detachment and made a military reconnaissance of the whole road.

On the 25th October volunteers were called for for service in the 1st Punjab Infantry at Quetta. Five men volunteered and were struck off on the 29th.

On the 12th November Subadár Abbás Khan's services were requisitioned for service with the militia in the Khyber. This Native officer remained on this duty and on political duty at Kábul till his death on 16th August 1880, during the whole of which time he performed excellent service, as testified to the Commandant by the different officers under whom he served.

On the 21st November Lieutenant and Adjutant Smith was directed to join the Survey party in the Kurram Valley, and Lieutenant E. J. Fasken appointed to officiate as Adjutant.

On the 25th November recruiting parties were sent out into the Patiala, Jullundur, Jhelum, Kangra and Kohat districts to complete up to 800 sepoy.

On the 25th December, at the request of Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., one Havildar, one Naick and 10 sepoy were sent to Kurram head-quarters camp for duty.

On the 31st December the new brown accoutrements with three pouches were received and issued.

On the 2nd January 1879, 250 rifles were ordered for service on the Tank frontier, and marched under Major Money the same day to Ahmadzai, 21 miles; the next day to Ama Khel, 32 miles; and the next day to Mulazai. Their services not being required, the detachment was ordered to return, and joined head-quarters on the 11th January. 1879

On the 21st January a detachment of 150 rifles under Captain Ramsden marched for Tajaori, where it was employed in patrolling duty till 23rd February, when it rejoined head-quarters.

On the 1st February Colonel Mocatta, Commandant, left on sick leave, making the following appointments, subject to confirmation:—

Major G. N. Money	to officiate as Commandant,
Major C. J. Griffiths	do. 2nd-in-Command,
Captain W. Ramsden	do. Wing Commander,

and issuing the following order:—

Colonel D. Mocatta, in making over the command of the regiment, desires to place on record his heartfelt thanks to all the British and Native officers for the very able and willing support which they have at all times rendered, and which have enabled him to maintain discipline and keep the regiment in its present state of efficiency. The excellent conduct of all ranks, both in quarters and in the field, has been acknowledged by all the General Officers who have from time to time inspected

the regiment, and also met with the approval of the highest Civil and Military authorities. The marked improvement in musketry this year is due to the careful teaching of the British and Native officers, and reflects the greatest credit on the regiment.

Colonel Mocatta, in making over his command to Major Money feels perfect confidence that the welfare and interests of the regiment will be carefully attended to. In bidding farewell to all ranks, British and Native, Colonel Mocatta assures them that he leaves the regiment, which he has now commanded for upwards of fourteen years, with feelings of unfeigned sorrow, but, whether his absence is only temporary or permanent, he will never cease to take the utmost interest in its welfare.

During the summer the regiment remained in quarters at Bannu.

On the 6th September the regiment was ordered to march to Kurram in consequence of the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, K.C.S.I., at Kábul.

On the 8th September two companies were sent to Gumatti to make the road through the pass practicable for camels.

The regiment was ordered to escort as many camels as could be produced in the district ; these being collected on the 11th September, the regiment marched *viâ* Gumatti Pass and Thull to Kurram, reaching on the 19th idem.

On the 20th orders were received to march for the Shutrgardan. Marched on the 21st, escorting 8 lakhs of treasure for the use of the force under Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., and reached the Shutrgardan on the 25th September.

The officers present with the regiment were :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Money, Commandant.

Major Griffiths, 2nd-in-Command.

Captain Aislabie, Wing Commander.

Lieutenant Fasken, Wing Officer and Adjutant.

Lieutenant Cook, Quartermaster.

Lieutenant Gordon, Wing Officer.

Dr. Moloney.

Lieutenant Barrett rejoined on the 30th September.

The regiment was now employed in heavy convoy and escort duty, conveying stores, ammunition and treasure to Kushi, where the bulk of the Kábul Field Force was now concentrated, and there was a detachment of 50 rifles under Jemadár Sher Muhammad at Karatiga post in the Hazár Durukt defile, some 8 miles from the Shutrgardan.

On the 27th September a patrolling party of six men under Havildár Fazl Ján (a Kábuli) fell into an ambush in the Hazár Durukt defile, and four of their number, including the Havildár, were killed.

The Havildár, though wounded in two places and offered his life on condition of laying down his arms, remained true to his duty, and succeeded in killing several of his assailants before receiving his death wound.

Jemadár Sher Muhammad from Karatiga post with 35 rifles, with Color-Sergeant Hector MacDonald and 12 men of the 92nd Highlanders, arrived shortly afterwards, and after a smart skirmish with the enemy drove them over the hills with considerable loss.

Jemadár Sher Muhammad's gallantry on this occasion was brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-General, who issued the following Field Force Order on the subject :—

No. 1476, dated Camp Kushi, 1st October 1879.

The Major-General Commanding has received with great satisfaction the report of Captain McCullum, Gordon Highlanders, of the conduct of a party of that regiment under Color-Sergeant Hector MacDonald, and of the 3rd Sikhs under Jemadár Sher Muhammad Khan, in which it is detailed how the above Non-Commissioned Officer and Native Officer with a handful of soldiers drove before them a large body of Mongols who had assembled to stop the road.

The Major-General considers the conduct of Jemadár Sher Muhammad and Color-Sergeant Hector MacDonald, and those under their command, worthy of record in Division Orders, not only on account of the great coolness and judgment and gallantry with which they behaved, but as affording to all a proof that even the smallest party of British troops, if carefully commanded, can always be calculated on to defeat much larger parties of the enemy, even when, as in this case, they have the decided advantage of ground.

On the 29th September the last of the regiments forming the immediate force to advance on Kábul passed through the Shutrgardan Pass, leaving the 3rd Sikh Infantry, the 21st Punjab Infantry and No. 4 Mountain Battery to hold the pass under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Money. Facing towards Kábul, the regiment held two hills to the right of the road, the 21st Punjab Infantry one hill to the left, the Mountain Battery a plateau in front of the centre hill. The total force was about 900 rifles and four guns. The Karatiga post was abandoned; the Turkai Kotal post, about 5 miles in rear, was held by 50 rifles under a British officer. The hills held by the two regiments were well fortified by stone breastworks.

The country being in a disturbed state, and reports being received of the collection of large bodies of men, the Turkai Kotal post was increased to 90 rifles of the regiment and the defences strengthened on the 1st October.

On the morning of the 2nd October a body of some 2,500 of the enemy were observed occupying and putting up breastworks on a high ridge of hills between the camp and Turkai post, and distant about 1,000 yards from camp. A force, as below, under Major Griffiths was told off to disperse them :—

200 rifles, 3rd Sikhs.

100 do., 21st Punjab Infantry.

The 3rd Sikhs in skirmishing order, the 21st Punjab Infantry in support, covered by the guns from camp, advanced to the attack, and notwithstanding that for a great part of the distance they were exposed to a hot fire from the front and flanks, pressed steadily on up the hill, and finally carried the position with the bayonet, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. Jemadár Ganesha Singh captured a standard, receiving the fire of the standard carrier at close quarters. In this engagement Major Griffiths and five men of the 3rd Sikhs were wounded, and the undermentioned officers and men received the Order of Merit medal for their conspicuous gallantry on the occasion:—

Subadár Sudder Mír.

Jemadár Sher Muhammad.

Jemadár Ganesha Singh.

Naick Shám Singh.

Sepoy Bishen Singh.

On the morning of the 14th October 90 rifles for the relief of the Turkai Kotal post, with 150 rifles of the 21st Punjab Infantry and two guns Mountain Battery, were detached to bring up some ammunition from Karatiga under Major Collis, Commanding 21st Punjab Infantry.

On arrival at Turkai Kotal the party were attacked by some 4,000 Ghilzáis. News of this attack reaching Shuturgardan, a reinforcement of 100 rifles, 3rd Sikhs, under Major Griffiths was sent to its assistance. On arrival the enemy were attacked and easily driven off, when it was found that this was only a feint attack, the real objective being the hill near the camp from which they had been driven on 2nd October, and towards which they were now marching in full force. Colonel Money, with 100 rifles and two mountain guns, started from camp and gained the ridge just as the enemy's advance party was nearing the top and drove them down. The main body of the enemy were being followed by the party under Major

Griffiths, consisting now of 100 rifles, 3rd Sikhs, 200 rifles, 21st Punjab Infantry, and two guns. The enemy seeing their plan of capturing the heights above the pass foiled, took up a position on a hill about a mile north-west of the Turkai Kotal post, from which they were only driven after a well-contested fight of two hours' duration and a bayonet charge. The enemy left 60 dead at their Sungas, and were followed up for two miles, when they got out of range.

Captain Waterfield, R. H. A., a volunteer with the 3rd Sikhs, and three men were severely wounded, and the following men received the Order of Merit for their gallantry on the occasion :—

Sepoy Miran Ali.

Sepoy Bakhtáwar Singh.

On the 15th October, information being received that the enemy had received strong reinforcements, a party of 100 rifles under Lieutenant Cook was despatched after dark to withdraw the garrison from the Turkai post,—a delicate operation successfully accomplished without molestation from the enemy.

On the 16th October the enemy closely occupied the hills all round, and numbering 17,000 men besieged the position, keeping up a heavy fire all the day of the 17th, 18th and 19th, wounding several men and killing many baggage animals. No determined attack, however, was made by them, the events of the past fortnight having evidently destroyed their *élan*.

On the afternoon of the 19th the enemy dispersed, and on the morning of the 20th October the relieving force under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C., marched in. During the next few days the regiment remained at the Shutr-gardan, and then marched for Kábul *via* Logar and Charásia on the 30th October, reaching Kábul on the 4th November.

On arrival at the gate of the Bála Hissar the 3rd Sikhs and No. 1 Mountain Battery were drawn up in quarter-

column to receive Major-General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., who made the following highly flattering and complimentary speech, thanking all for their excellent services :—

Address by Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, dated 4th November 1879.

It always gives me pleasure to meet the 3rd Sikh Infantry and No. 1 Mountain Battery. I know of no more appropriate place to congratulate you on your gallant defence of the Shutrgardan than under the walls of the Bála Hissar, to the capture of which you have in a great degree contributed. When the force left Kushi to march on Kábul there was only one point which gave me anxiety, and that was the post which with the 21st Punjab Infantry you had been told off to hold. The safety of my flanks and rear depended mainly on the safety of the Shutrgardan, for if it had fallen the tribes would have attempted to hinder my march.

The smallness of your force attracted them, and my march was consequently not molested. Repeated attacks were made on the position you were holding, and so confident were the Ghilzáis of their success that they brought their women to witness your discomfiture. You were able, however, to beat them off with heavy loss, notwithstanding their numbers, and this shows that with your present weapons you can hold your own against any number of tribesmen. You have set a good example to the whole force by showing what a few men can do when properly led, for which I heartily thank you. I am aware that the Viceroy has sent you a special message thanking you for your bravery, and I recommend it should be published in your Order Books.

The regiment then marched to Sherpur Cantonments and was placed in Brigadier-General Baker's (No. 2 Brigade) brigade, consisting of the 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 3rd Sikhs and 5th Punjab Infantry.

In connection with the events on the Shutrgardan the following telegrams were received :—

Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to Colonel G. N. MONEY.

I am very pleased with your defence of the Shutrgardan. Pray accept my thanks, and convey the same to the officers and men who have all assisted you so gallantly.

Telegram from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Colonel G. N. MONEY.

The Queen-Empress desires to express to her gallant troops her sorrow for those of their comrades who fell in this action (Chará-sia) and in the recent brilliant exploit at the Shutrgardan.

The conduct of Lieutenant W. Cook during the action of the 14th October having been brought prominently to notice by Colonel Money with a view to his being recommended for the Victoria Cross, the following letter was received :—

Extract from letter No. 8213, dated 10th December 1880, from the Military Secretary to the Government of India, to the Military Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence forwarded with your No. 388-3295, dated 23rd August 1880, regarding the gallant conduct of Lieutenant W. Cook, 3rd Sikhs, at the Shutrgardan on the 14th October 1879.

2. In reply I am to state, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Governor-General in Council has perused the details relating to this officer's gallantry with much satisfaction.

On arrival at Sherpur the regiment was quartered in the north-west corner, having the end of the Bemáru heights on the right and the 5th Punjab Infantry on the left, with the village of Habibullah about 200 yards to the right front.

This was occupied on the 14th December by a company of the regiment, and afterwards the hospital was also removed to this village. Barracks for two companies were also built by the regiment without assistance.

On the 21st November the regiment marched in brigade with the 92nd Highlanders and the 5th Punjab Infantry under the command of Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., to Maidán, arriving on the 23rd November, "D." and "H." Companies being left in Sherpur to continue barrack-building.

The regiment was now employed on heavy foraging duties. On the 26th November 200 rifles under Colonel Money made a march there and back of 33 miles, and destroyed

the village of Beni Badam, the thermometer showing 9 degrees below zero. The next day more villages were burnt, and on the 1st December the regiment returned to Kábul in one march.

On the 8th December the regiment marched in brigade with the 67th Foot and 5th Goorkhas, under the command of Brigadier-General Macpherson, C.B., V.C., to a camp on the Argundi road, 7 miles from Sherpur.

On the 9th December large masses of the enemy were seen entering the Chárdeh valley from Maidán.

On the 10th December the Infantry Brigade moved to the right to the Turki Kotal, some 6 miles from camp, with a view to preventing the junction of the Kohistánís and Maidánís. The former were met and driven from their positions.

The detachment of the regiment engaged in this action came to close quarters with the enemy, and the following Native officers and men gained the Order of Merit for their gallantry in hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy :—

Jemadár Ganesha Singh ...	...	2nd Class.
Havildár Shám Singh ...	...	Ditto.
Naick Syad Gúl ...	...	3rd Class.

Nine men of the regiment under this Jemadár became detached from the regiment and closely engaged with a body of the enemy, whom they drove on to their main body and followed up. They remained in this advanced position hotly engaged for some ten minutes, when the whole of the 67th Foot advanced to the attack, having on their flank a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers and one company 3rd Sikhs under Lieutenant Fasken, and the enemy was forced to abandon his position with loss. The Brigadier-General commanding desired to have the names of these men submitted to him for their gallantry.

Naick Syad Gúl received a sword-cut on the hand, and two other men were wounded.

On the night of the 10th, five companies 3rd Sikhs with one company 67th Foot under Colonel Money remained on picket duty on the Turki Kotal hills ; the companies under Lieutenant Fasken in brigade camp about two miles off. At 7 A.M. on the morning of the 11th December the brigade marched past the pickets to attack the enemy, who were manœuvring in large masses in the Chárdeh valley. Colonel Money joined the three companies of the right wing with the brigade, leaving orders with Major Griffiths to pack the baggage, place it in charge of the brigade rear-guard, and hurry up with the five companies to join head-quarters.

On debouching upon the Chárdeh plain the direction of the brigade was changed to the left, as the four guns F. A., Royal Horse Artillery, 9th Lancers and squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers had become entangled with the enemy and were being driven back.

The brigade was too late to save the guns, the capture of which was not known. It became itself engaged with the enemy's infantry, a large portion of which it forced back across the Chárdeh plain, following it as far as the village of Muzra.

The left wing under Major Griffiths was at this time hastening past the line of baggage, when it was observed that a large force of the enemy were coming down from the right on the baggage, driving a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers before them.

The enemy occupied a line of ditches and willows close to the road and opened a heavy fire. Major Griffiths now determined to engage the enemy and save the baggage. A company (with a support) under Lieutenant Cook attacked and drove back the advanced parties, the remaining companies

extending occupied positions engaged the enemy and protecting the road till the baggage had all passed and the rear-guard of two companies of the 5th Goorkhas under Brevet-Major J. Cook, v.c., came up. The engagement then became a rear-guard action, lasting about three hours ; the enemy on several occasions coming to close quarters and being driven back only by counter-charges with the bayonet, in one of which Lieutenant Cook was severely wounded in the chest by an Enfield bullet, and Major Cook of the 5th Goorkhas was stunned by a blow on the head, his pistol having missed fire, Subadár Suhail Singh was wounded. Five men of the regiment and four of the 5th Goorkhas were killed and wounded. The steadiness of the men was most praiseworthy, and not a single baggage animal was lost.

The bulk of the enemy were men of the trained Ardal regiments, armed with the Enfield, and engaged our men in regular formation with supports.

About 3 P.M. the march was again resumed to rejoin the right wing, but on the way orders were received from the Chief of the Staff to go to the assistance of the captured guns. These were dragged out and escorted to Sherpur, arriving at 9 P.M.

In the meantime at dusk the right wing under Colonel Money was ordered back from Muzra to the village of Dam-a-Zang, covering the gorge of that name for the night, and arrived about 9 P.M.

The regiment had been constantly marching and fighting for 14 hours, and had no food for 48 hours.

On the morning of the 12th December a detachment of the 67th Foot, of the 72nd Highlanders, of the 5th Goorkhas and right wing 3rd Sikhs, the whole under Colonel Money, were ordered from Dam-a-Zang to the Sher-i-Darwáza Hill to deliver an attack on the Tukht-i-Shah peak, heavily occupied by the

enemy. Opening with mountain guns, before which the enemy left his advanced points, a spirited infantry attack was made, and under a heavy fire reached the foot of the Tukht-i-Shah ; but further progress was impossible from the nature of the ground which allowed of only one man's advance at a time, and that swept by a close and deadly fire. In attempting to lead over this Lieutenant Fasken was shot through both thighs, Subadár Sudder Mír was shot through the jaw, and four men were killed dead. This advanced position was held by Colonel Money during the night.

On the 13th December a force as under, *viz.*, 400 men of the 92nd Highlanders, the Corps of Guides, and 300 rifles of the 3rd Sikhs under Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., marched from Sherpur to attack the Tukht-i-Shah by the spur leading down to Beni Shahr. One hundred rifles under Captain Aislabie went up the spur as escort to No. 3 Mountain Battery, and 200 rifles under Major Griffiths with two companies of the 92nd Highlanders remained as escort with G-3, R. A.

The attack, assisted by Colonel Money's column from the Sher-i-Darwáza Hill, was successful ; and the Tukht-i-Shah peak was occupied by the right wing of the 3rd Sikhs and 5th Goorkhas. During this attack the enemy, who were in enormous numbers in every direction, came down from the Siah Sung ridges and issued from the city and attacked the guns of G-3, R. A., but were easily beaten off. The wounded of Colonel Money's party were sent down to go into Sherpur with Brigadier-General Baker. With the wounded were Lieutenant Fasken and Subadár Sudder Mír, who narrowly escaped massacre on the road as the enemy issued from the city and attacked the party. The steadiness of the guard of the 72nd Highlanders and the devotion of the Kahars, who clung faithfully to their duty, alone saved the party.

Pay and Color Havildár Hurnám Singh was wounded with the G-3 guns.

On the 14th December an attack by the 72nd Highlanders, Guides and 5th Punjab Infantry was made by the Alladad Kotal on the Asmai heights under Brigadier-General Baker, C.B. During this the right wing, under Colonel Money, was on the Tukht-i-Shah, 200 rifles under Major Griffiths and 200 rifles under Captain Aislabie held positions in front of the gates, the former in advance of the 72nd gate, the latter in advance of the head-quarter gate. The attack was successful. The enemy was driven down the hill and part held the village of Deh Afghán. The 300 rifles of the 3rd Sikhs were ordered to storm the village and advanced for the purpose, but were counter-ordered.

In the afternoon the enemy attacked a strong picket left on the Conical Hill below the Asmai heights and succeeded in driving the defenders away with the loss of two mountain guns, following them down into the plains. The 200 rifles under Captain Aislabie were ordered at the double to check the enemy and cover the retirement. The 3rd Sikhs formed skirmishing order, passed through our retirement, engaged the enemy and drove them up the hill, following to the foot, where orders were received to halt and finally to retire. From the line of skirmishers one of our lost guns was distant only about 150 yards, and could have been retaken, but at this time nothing was known to this party of the loss of any guns, and as it was dismounted and lying behind a rock it could not be seen. In this affair all ranks behaved with coolness and gallantry. Jemadár Sher Muhammad was wounded by a pistol shot, two men were killed and two wounded. Pay Havildár Goordit Singh, E. Company, obtained the Order of Merit for returning under a heavy fire to the assistance of a wounded man and getting him away.

Orders were now sent up to the brigades on Sher-i-Darwáza and Asmai hills to retire and concentrate in Sherpur. The right wing under Colonel Money from Tukht-i-Shah

peak, the furthest point, had a most difficult retirement ; the enemy took possession as soon as the force retired and kept up a galling fire under which the Kábul river was reached. From this point into Sherpur the right wing was exposed to fire from the Asmai heights, as well as from the garden walls under the city, and it was only the ample cover afforded by the walls bordering the lanes that rendered the retirement feasible and enabled the wing to reach Sherpur in safety.

Colonel Money, Commandant, recommended Hospital Assistant Nehál Chand and Sepoy Panjáb Singh for the Order of Merit for gallantry on the 12th on the Tukht-i-Shah, and they both received the medal ; the former for "his conspicuous gallantry in action at the Tukht-i-Shah Hill on 12th December 1879 in twice proceeding under a heavy fire to the assistance of Lieutenant E. Fasken, who was severely wounded, remaining with him, and eventually carrying him out of fire."

On the 15th December the defences of Sherpur were undertaken, the portion told off to the 3rd Sikhs being the western half of the Bemaru heights, joining with the 5th Punjab Infantry in the laager and the 5th Goorkhas on the right, with F. Company under Lieutenant Barrett in Habib-ulla's village. The regiment was employed all day in digging shelter trenches, strengthening the village and dragging guns into position, &c.

Lieutenant Barrett was appointed to act as Adjutant and Lieutenant Gordon as Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenants Fasken and Cook wounded in action. At night the regiment lay in its defences, every man at his post, the cold being excessive, with constant patrolling going on every night.

During the week parties of 100 and 200 rifles under British officers were employed daily driving the enemy from the near gardens. On the 19th December the whole regiment with the 67th Foot and No. 3 Mountain Battery

issued from the hospital and drove the enemy from some villages which they had occupied during the night. At 11 A.M. a wing of each regiment returned to Sherpur, the remainder under Colonel Money passed the day in their forward position, the snow lying four inches on the ground, and returned at dusk.

On the 20th December, owing to the paucity of European officers, Lieutenant Smith rejoined the regiment as Adjutant.

On the 23rd December the enemy made their attack against Sherpur. A wing of the regiment under Colonel Money was ordered away from its positions and went in support to the Guides. This wing towards the afternoon issued from Sherpur in pursuit of the enemy and covered the blowing up of several towers between Sherpur and the Siah Sung heights, returning after dark to its quarters.

On the 24th December the regiment fell in at 7-30 A.M. with the brigade under Brigadier-General Macpherson, C.B., V.C., and issued from Sherpur to meet the incoming brigade under Brigadier-General C. Gough, C.B., V.C. The regiment, with the Guide Corps, remained on the Siah Sung range all day during a bitter snowstorm, detaching a company into the Bala Hissar.

On the 31st December the regiment was ordered to Lataband, reaching that place on the 1st January, and went into camp.

On the 10th January two companies marched to Seibaba, 1880 returning on the 12th.

During their stay at Lataband the regiment was employed on convoy duty and road-making over the pass.

On the 13th January the head-quarters with three companies returned to Sherpur.

On the 19th January three more companies returned, and the remainder a few days later.

On the 20th January Captain Kirkwood, 6th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant Welchman, 4th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, appointed to the regiment temporarily for duty, joined.

On the 24th February Lieutenant Fasken proceeded to Europe on sick leave. Lieutenant Cook, having recovered from his wound, was appointed Officiating Adjutant, and Lieutenant Barrett, Quartermaster, with effect from 12th December.

On the 28th February a corps of Mounted Infantry was formed from detachments from all regiments. Captain Kirkwood was placed in command of the mounted men of the regiment, consisting of—

1 Native officer, Khan Wali, Jemadár.

6 Non-commissioned officers.

54 Privates.

On the 10th March news was received of the death at Edwardes-abad, of paralysis, of Subadár-Major Khan Singh, who had returned from Kábul sick on the 17th November 1879.

The Commanding Officer issued the following order:—

No. 113, dated 10th March 1880.

It is with deep regret the Commanding Officer has to record the death of Subadár-Major Khan Singh at Bannu on the 17th instant, after a long and honorable service of nearly 33 years, during which he had served through seven campaigns in the field. He was entitled to retire on the full pension of his rank, which he had so well earned, but the Commanding Officer hoped before doing so he would be decorated with the Order of British India. His name will never be forgotten in the regiment, and will ever be remembered by all who knew him with affection and regret.

Colonel Mocatta, Commandant, retired from the service from the 10th December 1879, accepting the bonus, and on

the 12th March the following *Punjab Gazette* appointments were received and published :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel Mocatta retired.

Major C. J. Griffiths, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Money.

Major Aislabie, promoted to field rank on 20th December 1879 to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Griffiths.

Lieutenant W. Cook to be Wing Officer, *vice* Major Aislabie.

On the 13th March Captain W. C. Ramsden rejoined from furlough.

On the 1st May orders were received for the formation of a 9th company, and from this date the various promotions were made.

The formation of the extra company was afterwards counter-ordered, but the new promotions were upheld by Government letter No. 7883, dated 19th August 1880, from the Government of India to the Adjutant-General.

On the 7th May the regiment, forming part of the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., moved into camp, and proceeded on the 8th May into the Logar Valley for the purpose of facilitating the collection of supplies.

On the 15th May the brigade being at Deh-i-Nao, the regiment with the 2nd Goorkhas and two mountain guns, the whole under Colonel Money, marched at 5 A.M. for Pádshah Khán's village, reaching about 10 A.M. The towers and crops were destroyed, and all returned to camp at sunset without opposition.

On the 12th June the regiment returned to Kábul, having made 12 marches through the Logar Valley *viá* Charásia, Barik-i-Rojan, and through the Tungi Wardak into Maidán.

On the 29th June E. and F. Companies, with Major Aislabie and Captain Ramsden, proceeded as escort to a convoy of sick as far as Gundamak in the Khyber Pass. Major Aislabie commanded the convoy and returned on the 11th July.

Captain Kirkwood and Lieutenant Welchman, in accordance with instructions from Army Head-Quarters, left the regiment to rejoin the Hyderabad Contingent.

On the 5th August Surgeon Moloney, obtaining one year's sick furlough, left the regiment, and Surgeon Wright, 45th Sikhs, volunteered to accompany the regiment.

On the 3rd August regiments ordered to Kandahár were placed in brigade, the regiment forming part of the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, c.b., with the 72nd Highlanders, 2nd Sikhs and 5th Goorkhas, and on the 6th August moved into camp, and on the 8th idem marched for Kandahár with the army under command of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, k.c.b., v.c., arriving at Ghazni on the 15th August, Khelát-i-Ghilzi on the 23rd August, and Kandahár on the 31st August, having made 22 marches with only one halt at Khelat-i-Ghilzi and one within 20 miles of Kandahár.

During this march the work was exceptionally hard on all ranks. Strong fatigue parties were given daily to load ordnance and commissariat stores; grass parties, foraging parties and other duties kept all employed during the day, and it was seldom that the men obtained more than four hours' sleep during the night, but only three deaths occurred during the march; the regiment reaching Kandahár with 509 fighting men fit for duty and 58 sick. The strength on entering Kábul on the 4th November 1879 had been 738 fighting men.

On the 31st August the regiment camped near the cantonments, and from 4 p.m. till sunset was exposed to artillery fire from the Babawáli Kotal, on which the enemy had placed three rifled guns. Pieces of shell were constantly

flying through the camp. A tent or two were torn, but no further damage was done.

On the 1st September the regiment took part in the battle of Kandahár, resulting in the complete defeat of Sardár Ayúb Khan.

The regiment fell in at 8 A.M., and at 9-15 A.M. was formed up in brigade behind Picket Hill, having crossed the artillery fire of the enemy, by which no harm was done.

The 72nd Highlanders and 2nd Sikhs in skirmishing line, supported by the 3rd Sikhs and 2nd Belúchis, advanced against the enemy's right, the 1st Brigade against his left, the 3rd Brigade in reserve.

Owing to the cover afforded by the high walls of the gardens among which the fighting took place, the regiment suffered no loss, except two men wounded. Lieutenant Cook's horse was also wounded.

The gardens being cleared, the 3rd Sikhs relieved the 2nd Sikhs, advanced in skirmishing order, and then wheeled to the right, attacking the right flank of the enemy's camp. The left wing under Major Griffiths was now directed to advance in line with the 1st Brigade, the right wing under Colonel Money to proceed in rear of the Pír Paimál Ridge and attack. This wing coming across a battery of five guns in position charged and took it, and the enemy firing over the head of the attack fled in confusion. The advance was continued, the enemy scattering in all directions till the camp was reached, when firing ceased.

In this engagement the regiment lost only six men wounded.

An elephant was captured belonging to the enemy, which, by permission of the Lieutenant-General, was retained and sold for the benefit of the Band Fund.

The regiment remained in Kandahár in camp in front of the cantonments, and was employed chiefly on foraging duty.

On the 15th September the regiment marched from Kandahár, reaching Chamán in six marches on the 20th instant.

On the 24th September the head-quarters marched for Quetta, leaving a detachment of 150 rifles at Chamán and 150 rifles on the Khojak Pass, and arrived at Quetta on the 29th in six marches, where it was joined by the rear detachment on the 3rd October.

The following complimentary order, issued by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., consequent on the departure of the regiments named from his command, was published:—

Dated Camp Quetta, 2nd October 1880.

The Lieutenant-General cannot permit the regiments and battery marginally noted to leave his command without bidding them an especial farewell as having formed part of the original Kábul Field Force. Sir Frederick Roberts begs to thank these corps for the excellent service they have rendered during the campaign. No troops could have behaved better either before the enemy or in quarters. Of their gallant conduct in action the British nation may well be proud, as their Commander is of having been associated with them.

The Lieutenant-General desires to acknowledge most cordially the assistance he has received from officers, Native as well as British, non-commissioned officers and men, and to convey to one and all his best wishes for their future welfare.

On the 4th October the regiment marched for Sibi, reaching that place on the 10th October in seven marches, and was placed under the orders of Brigadier-General MacGregor, C.B., C.I.E., and, together with the 60th Rifles, the 2nd Sikhs, 4th and 5th Goorkhas, formed part of the Marri Field Force to march through that country and exact punishment for the raid on the railway.

Major Griffiths proceeded on sick leave to India.

Major Aislabie was detailed to Bannu to bring the dépôt to Dera Gházi Khan, and on the 12th October the regiment, with the following British officers present, moved in brigade into the Marri country :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Money, Commandant.

Captain Ramsden.

Lieutenant Cook, Adjutant.

Lieutenant Barrett, Quartermaster.

Lieutenant Gordon.

Surgeon Wright.

The regiment reached Kwat Mandai on the 14th October, Thull on the 22nd, Kahn on the 6th November, and the Fort of Hurrand, in British territory, on the 14th November, making 27 marches in 34 days.

No resistance was offered to the troops in the Marri country, not a single shot being fired by the enemy.

The difficulties of the road, often practically impassable for baggage animals, the length of the marches, and above all the scarcity and frightfully bad quality of the water, rendered this expedition the most trying episode of the whole campaign. On one occasion the regiment was nearly 36 hours on the march, and on another 24 hours.

On the 3rd Sikh Infantry and 3rd Punjab Cavalry leaving the Marri Field Force at Hurrand, Brigadier-General MacGregor, C.B., C.I.E., issued the following complimentary order :—

As the 3rd Sikhs and 3rd Punjab Cavalry leave the force to-morrow, Brigadier-General MacGregor wishes to say good-bye to them.

During the month they have been with him they have in no way fallen short of their high reputation, and the Brigadier-General feels sure that as long as the Indian Government has such regiments as the 3rd Sikh Infantry and 3rd Punjab Cavalry, commanded by such officers as Colonel Money and Major Vivian, they need not fear to face any foe.

Extract from despatch from Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Commanding the Marri Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India, dated Rájanpur, the 16th November 1880 :—

Para. 16. * * * *

To * * Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, Commanding 3rd Sikhs * * my acknowledgments are particularly due for the able manner in which they commanded their fine regiments.

* * * *

Extract from letter No. 9371, Kábul Field Operations, dated Fort William, the 5th January 1881, from Colonel G. CHESNEY, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India :—

Para. 2. The Government of India fully concur in the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that credit is due to Brigadier-General MacGregor and the officers and men under his command for the manner in which these operations were conducted through a difficult country, and that the marching endurance and soldierly qualities displayed by the troops were all that could be desired.

On the 18th November the regiment arrived in Dera Gházi Khan in four marches from Hurrand, and occupied the right infantry lines.

The depôt from Bannu joined the head-quarters, and Captain Ramsden proceeded on furlough to Europe.

On the 21st November Colonel Money proceeded on sick furlough to Europe, and the following appointments were made and afterwards confirmed:—

Major C. J. Griffiths, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant.
Major Aislabie, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command,
Lieutenant Cook, Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his other duties.

On the 22nd December two companies proceeded to Rájanpur for duty for three months.

On the 23rd December Surgeon Wright proceeded to rejoin his regiment, the 45th Sikhs, and Surgeon Anderson was appointed to the medical charge of the regiment.

During the Kábul Campaign the following were the casualties :—

Major Griffiths wounded on chest slightly.

Lieutenant Cook wounded severely.

Lieutenant Fasken through both thighs severely.

Subadár Sudder Mír through jaw severely.

Subadár Suhail Singh through calf severely.

Subadár Sher Muhammad in shoulder slightly.

Eleven men were killed in action, 73 died of disease, and 36 were wounded.

Jemadár Ganesha Singh obtained the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit, as also Havildár Shám Singh, both Dogras.

Subadár Chunda Singh was appointed Subadár-Major with effect from the 7th March, the date of the death of Subadár-Major Kahn Singh, and obtained admission to the Order of British India by G. G. O. No. 579 of 8th October 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Money, Commandant, was appointed Companion of the Bath, and Major C. J. Griffiths, 2nd-in-Command, received Brevet rank to Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following officers were mentioned in despatches :—

No. 1122, dated Kábul, 15th October 1879, from Lieut.-General Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C., to the Chief of the Staff.

Para. 23. Lieutenant-Colonel Money further brings to my notice the names of Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs, who led the attack until wounded; of Captain Aislabie, who succeeded to the command * * * Lieutenant-Colonel Money also brings to especial notice the conduct of

Jemadár Ganesha Singh (Dogra), Jemadár Adjutant, 3rd Sikhs, in the following terms :—

“When the order to charge was given, this Native officer dashed to the front with six men, was first among the enemy, and receiving one man's matchlock fire almost in his face, succeeded in capturing a standard, said to be that of Pír Dost. I never saw a more gallant act.”

No. 1125, dated Kábul, 20th October 1879, from Lieut.-General Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C., to the Chief of the Staff.

Para. 42. The occupation of the Shutrgardan had a considerable effect on the country, and saved my force being harassed during the advance from Kushi. I selected Lieutenant-Colonel Money for the command of this important position,—a selection his conduct has fully justified, and I have great pleasure in recommending him to favourable consideration.

No. 652, Rewards, dated Kábul, 22nd October 1879, from Lieut.-General Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C., to the Chief of the Staff.

Para. 4. Lieutenant-Colonel Money has held a very important command and done excellent service.

From Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, to the Chief of the Staff, Kábul Field Force,—dated Kábul, 10th October 1879.

I would wish to bring to special notice the names of—

* * * * *

Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, 3rd Sikhs, who were attached to me as Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General.

No. 1137, dated 30th October 1879, from Lieut.-General Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C., to the Chief of the Staff.

Para. 15. Lieutenant-Colonel Money brings to notice the following officers who did good service during the operations under reference :—

Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs.

Lieutenant W. Cook, 3rd Sikhs.

* * * * *

16. Of Colonel Money I have already made reference in former despatches. He is an excellent officer, cool, brave and possessed of good judgment. I recommend him to His Excellency's favourable consideration.

No. 1027, dated Kábul, 23rd January 1880, from Lieut.-General Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C., to the Adjutant-General in India.

Para. 65. * * * and to the following officers, whose conduct the Brigadier-General particularly brings to notice :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, Commanding 3rd Sikhs,

Brigadier-General Macpherson also brings forward the gallant conduct of Hospital Assistant Nibál Chand, attached to the 3rd Sikhs, in going under a heavy fire to the assistance of the wounded.

67. Brigadier-General Baker brings to special notice the following officers, whose good services I have great pleasure in recording :—

* * * * *

Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs.

Major W. B. Aislabie, 3rd Sikhs.

No. 88, dated Camp Quetta, 26th September 1880, from Lieut.-General Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., to the Adjutant-General in India.

Brigadier-General Baker would wish to mention specially the names of the following officers :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, Commanding 3rd Sikhs.

I trust I may be permitted here to record my opinion of the excellent services performed by the following regimental officers, who have been with me throughout all, or the greater part of, the campaign in Afghánistán, and are still serving under my command :—

* * * * *

Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs.

Major W. B. Aislabie, 3rd Sikhs.

During the current year the regiment was in quarters at Dera Gházi Khan, with outposts at Hurrand and Mangrotah during the summer, and at Rájanpur during the winter, and 33 per cent. of all ranks were allowed to be away at one time on full furlough. 1881

A standing Regimental Committee was appointed to enquire into claims for pension, and during the year 67 claimants were admitted to family pension.

Captain A. N. Sandilands, Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, was appointed Wing Commander, to officiate for Major Aislabie, and joined on the 15th March.

On the 21st March a detachment of 200 rifles made up into three companies, under Captain Sandilands, marched for the Támk frontier to hold the outposts during the continuance of the expedition against the Wazírís under Brigadier-General T. Kennedy, C.B., commanding the force.

On relief from this duty the detachment marched to Dera Ismail Khan and by steamer back to head-quarters, which it reached on the 1st June. One sepoy was drowned.

The camel establishment having entirely died out during the Kábul War, orders were received in February to purchase up to the full number, *viz.*, 55, and to complete the mule establishment, in which 25 animals were deficient. Subadár Sher Muhammad was deputed on the former duty to Baháwalpur, where he purchased 50 camels, and 25 mules were bought in the Ráwalpindi district. The average price of camels was Rs. 98-8-0 and of mules Rs. 157-12-0.

The iron standard mule-saddles being completely worn out, new saddles were directed to be made of a modified Punjab pattern. The establishments were refitted by the middle of June.

The *Gazette of India*, dated 30th July, contained the following order :—

No. 418.—*Honorary Distinctions*.—The Most Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council announces that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to permit the following corps to bear upon their standards, colors, and appointments the words specified below in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the recent campaigns in Afghanistan :—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

“ Kábul 1879 ; ” “ Kandahár, 1880 ; ” “ Afghánistán, 1879-80 ; ”

By G. G. O. No. 571, dated 21st October, Subadár-Major Chunda Singh was admitted to the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sardár Bahádur," and Subadár Sher Muhammad Khan to the 2nd Class of the same Order with the title of "Bahádur."

Ujjub Gul, a Khattak Havildár, was promoted to Jemadár, *vice* Abbás Khan, who died on 5th May 1881.

On the 21st November a full company of 100 rifles under Subadár Sher Muhammad Khan marched in charge of a convoy of provisions to Hinglee Kuch, four marches into the hills from Mangrotah, to meet the Bozdár column from Quetta, returning to head-quarters on the 11th December.

On the 1st November the regiment furnished the whole of the outposts supplied from this station to the end of the year in relief of the 2nd Sikh Infantry who marched to Kohát.

The following list comprises the casualties in killed and wounded during the service of the regiment in the Afghán Campaign :—

KILLED.

No. 836,	B. Company	... Sepoy	Burriám Singh.
" 866,	E. "	... Do.	Nassur Khan.
" 886,	E. "	... Do.	Lena Singh.
" 681,	E. "	... Do.	Nur Khan.
" 299,	D. "	... Do.	Ramditta.
" 446,	D. "	... Do.	Nand Singh.
" 856,	B. "	... Do.	Baháwal Singh.
" 335,	E. "	... Do.	Faqir Muhammad.
" 273,	F. "	... Do.	Bhup Singh.
" 112,	G. "	... Havildár	Fazl Ján.
" 587,	G. "	... Sepoy	Jewan Singh.
" 684,	H. "	... Do.	Sultán Ali.

WOUNDED.

No. 147,	C. Company	... Havildár	Mir Báz.
" 912,	C. "	... Sepoy	Said Habíb.
" 483,	C. "	... Do.	Turrabaz.
" 214,	C. "	... Do.	Wazir Singh.
" "	C. "	... Do.	Said Mír.
" 134,	A. "	... Havildár	Said Gul.
" 465,	F. "	... Sepoy	Bír Singh.

WOUNDED.

No. 575,	F. Company	... Sepoy	Bahat Khan.
„ 597,	B. „	... Do.	Sadullah Khan.
„	D. „	... Subadár	Sher Muhammad.
„ 109,	D. „	... Naick	Narain Singh.
„ 116,	D. „	... Do.	Gunga Singh.
„ 600,	F. „	... Sepoy	Panjab Singh.
„ 102,	F. „	... Naick	Níáz Muhammad.
„ 483,	E. „	... Sepoy	Atlai Khan.
„ 768,	E. „	... Do.	Fazl Din.
„ 891,	E. „	... Do.	Nutha Singh.
„ 493,	E. „	... Do.	Diwán Singh.
„ 16,	G. „	... Naick	Súkru.
„ 556,	G. „	... Sepoy	Gamu.
„ 832,	G. „	... Do.	Nand Singh.
„ 838,	G. „	... Do.	Ludda Singh.
„ 938,	G. „	... Do.	Chowdri.
„	G. „	... Do.	Sahib Singh.
„	A. „	... Jemadár	Hurnám Singh.
„ 99,	C. „	... Havildár	Buta Singh.
„	H. „	... Subadár	Sudder Mir.
„ 233,	H. „	... Sepoy	Teja Singh.
„ 234,	H. „	... Do.	Nehál Singh.
„ 84,	H. „	... Havildár	Azim Khan.
„ 894,	H. „	... Sepoy	Chutter Singh.
		Subadár	Suhail Singh.
		Sepoy	Rassul Khan.

During the year the regiment remained at the established strength of 90 rifles per company.

1882 During this year the regiment remained in quarters at Dera Gházi Khan, and was inspected in February by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and the inspection report was very favorable.

On the 22nd April G. O. No. 210 was issued, by which the strength was altered to—

1 Subadár,
1 Jemadár,
5 Havildárs,
5 Naicks,
2 Drummers,
90 Privates,
—
104 per company,

or a total of 832 men (fighting) for the regiment, and the strength of the British officers was raised to 8.

In January Lieutenant E. Fasken returned from sick leave, which he had obtained on account of his wounds, and resumed the Adjutancy from Lieutenant W. Cook.

In March Captain A. Sandilands, of the 6th Punjab Infantry, Officiating Wing Commander, proceeded on furlough, and Lieutenant E. Fasken became Officiating Wing Commander, with Lieutenant W. Cook as Adjutant.

On the 1st July the 3rd Punjab Infantry being disbanded, Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Rynd, Commandant of that regiment, was appointed Officiating Commandant of the regiment, and Major J. Mosley and Lieutenant R. Davis, also of that regiment, were appointed Wing Officers, the first named officer being permanent ; and 97 non-commissioned officers and men were received as transfers and distributed among the several companies.

The regiment now furnished all the outposts from Bhandowáli to Mangrotah.

In July Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Griffiths proceeded on furlough, Major W. Aislabie becoming Officiating 2nd-in-Command.

On the 30th September Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, C.B., Commandant, retired from the service, taking the Government offer of 18 months' command allowance, and Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Rynd was appointed Commandant.

In November Lieutenant W. Gordon was appointed Transport Officer, in addition to his other duties, and Major W. Ramsden rejoined from sick leave, becoming Officiating Wing Commander.

At the end of November Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, Adjutant, rejoined from sick leave and took over his duties.

During the year the regiment remained in quarters at Dera Gházi Khan.

1883 On the 5th February Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Griffiths, 2nd-in-Command, rejoined from furlough, and on the 23rd February Lieutenant E. Codrington was appointed to the regiment as probationer, and finally confirmed.

On the 12th March the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and the subsequent report was highly satisfactory.

Five Havildárs, two Naicks, and seven sepoy were admitted to the pension establishment, and Subádar Sayad Amír obtained a wound pension of Rs. 25 per mensem for the wound received by him on Takht-i-Shah at Kábul on the 12th December 1879.

On the 28th October Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, Adjutant, obtaining his company, vacated his appointment, and Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken, Quartermaster, was made Adjutant in his place. In ordinary course of relief the regiment commenced its march towards Kohát on the 26th December.

1884 The regiment reached Dera Ismail Khan on the 10th January, having marched up the left bank of the Indus. The further march was made *viâ* Puniála towards Bannu, which station was reached on the 16th January.

Orders were received here to halt for inspection, which was held by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, c.b., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, on the 27th January, and the report was most favorable.

Captain C. H. M. Smith, late Adjutant, had proceeded to sea on medical leave, but got as far as Bombay only, where he died of abscess of the liver, to the unfeigned regret of all ranks, on the 20th January.

The march was continued towards Kohát on the 29th January, after a halt of 13 days at Bannu. Very bad weather with constant rain was experienced on this section of the march, but Kohát was reached on the morning of the 6th February, relieving the 6th Punjab Infantry.

The right wing occupied the centre Infantry lines, the left wing was quartered in the left wing of the Cavalry lines.

The Annual Invaliding Committee was held on the 7th February, when five Havildárs, four Naicks and four sepoy passed for transfer to the pension establishment.

Lieutenant Cook, Quartermaster, rejoined from furlough on the 14th February.

Under the operation of G. G. O. No. 109 of 1882 Colonel P. C. Rynd, who had joined the regiment on 15th July 1882, on the disbandment of his own regiment, the 3rd Punjab Infantry, made over the command on the 1st April, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Griffiths became Commandant after a continuous service with the regiment of 18 years and 6 months.

Major W. B. Aislabie became 2nd-in-Command after 21 years and 6 months with the regiment. Major J. Mosley, late of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, became Wing Commander, but remained seconded, serving in the Political Department at Quetta. Major W. C. Ramsden succeeding to this vacancy after 14 years and 2 months in the regiment.

Under orders from the Punjab Government the constitution of the regiment ordered in 1862 was directed to be maintained, except that—

1st, the companies were to be class companies and not mixed ;

2nd, that Afrídís were no longer to be enlisted, the two companies of Patháns to be composed of within border Muhammadans, but Trans-Indus.

Under the order the changes necessary were carried out on the 1st April, the regiment now standing as follows :—

A. Company	...	...	Malwai Sikhs.
B. "	...	...	Manjha Sikhs.
C. "	...	...	Khattaks.
D. "	...	...	Punjabi Muhammadans.
E. "	...	...	Dogras.
F. "	...	...	Malwai Sikhs.
G. "	...	...	Manjha Sikhs.
H. "	...	...	Eusufzai Patháns.

The first seven companies formed at once, but H. Company had 22 Dogras too many and 10 Punjabi Muhammadans.

Lieutenant Davies was appointed to the Political Department, and left the regiment to join.

On the 1st May Major W. Aislabie proceeded on furlough, Major Ramsden becoming 2nd-in-Command, and Captain Fasken, Wing Commander.

On the 2nd August Major Lorne Campbell, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, joined as Wing Commander.

On the 1st July Lieutenant T. Quin joined as a Wing Subaltern.

On the 2nd November Lieutenant E. Fasken, obtaining his company, vacated the Adjutancy, Lieutenant W. Cook becoming Adjutant, and Lieutenant W. Gordon, Quartermaster.

On the 2nd December Subadár-Major Chunda Singh retired on a superior pension of Rs. 50 per month, to which was added Rs. 50 per mensem as Subádár-Major and Rs. 2 per diem pay as 1st class of the Order of British India, "Sardár Bahádur," or a total of Rs. 160 per month.

This Subadár retired after a total service of 38 years in the regiment, of which $36\frac{1}{2}$ years was in the commissioned ranks and the regiment lost a zealous and excellent officer and one of the best company commanders that this or any other regiment has ever produced.

On the 28th December Lieutenant W. Gordon proceeded on sick furlough.

Subadár Gurdit Singh was appointed Subadár-Major, with effect from 2nd December, *vice* Subadár-Major Chunda Singh, and Lieutenant W. Cook became Adjutant from the 28th November, *vice* Fasken promoted.

Lieutenant Gordon went on furlough on medical certificate from the 3rd January, Lieutenant Codrington becoming Officiating Quartermaster in his place. 1885

On the 30th January the left wing under Major Ramsden, and consisting of 84 rifles of E. Company and 50 rifles each of F., G. and H. Companies, 234 rifles in all, marched towards the Eusafzai Valley as an escort to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, returning to head-quarters on the 25th February, after a very satisfactory command.

On the 14th February Subadár Sher Muhammad Khan of C. Company, who had received the Order of Merit and title of "Bahádur," died of bronchitis. His untimely death was on the 22nd February followed, only a week afterwards, by that of Subadár Sayud Amír, also an Order of Merit man, and the following order was issued :—

The Commanding Officer regrets to have to announce the death yesterday of Subadár Sayud Amír, which, following only eight days after

that of Subadár Sher Muhammad, has caused a loss which is deeply deplored, not only by the Commanding Officer, but also, as he is sure, by every officer and man in the regiment. The sorrow evinced at the death of these Native officers is but a deserving tribute to the sterling qualities possessed by both as men and fellow-soldiers.

The Commanding Officer will miss more than he can express their advice and co-operation in the welfare of the regiment in quarters and their proved valour in the field, which had already won each the Order of Merit, and for one the title of "Bahádur" from the Government of India in recognition of his brilliant services in the field.

The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, on the 10th March, and his subsequent report was favorable in the extreme.

On the 16th March the regiment marched to Gambat *en route* to Ráwalpindi to form part of the force awaiting the arrival of His Highness the Amír of Kábul. On arrival at Pindi on the 25th March the regiment was ordered to Camp Khána, forming with the Cheshire Regiment and the 1st Bengal Infantry the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, the strength in camp being—

British officers	...	...	8
Native do.	...	...	12
Rank and file	...	...	720

The weather was most unfavorable, torrents of rain falling nearly every day and night, in spite of which all duties of lining roads and brigade and division exercises, with a review by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 7th April, took place.

The health of the men remained excellent. For three days there was not one single man in hospital, and during the whole three weeks the regiment was in camp the average in hospital never exceeded one per cent. of strength.

The regiment was ordered to march back to Kohát, but obtained permission to rail back at its own expense, which it

did on the 15th April, starting at 7 P.M., and reaching Khushál-garh at 2 A.M., and bivouacking on the platform till daylight.

The regiment marched back to its lines on the 18th April.

Captain Fasken left on the 5th May and took up the Adjutancy of the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Volunteers at Naini Tál, and from there he went away on two years' furlough towards the end of the year. Lieutenant Smith was posted to the regiment as Wing Officer with effect from 25th March.

Subadár Rahmut-ulla Beg, on completing 32 years' service, retired on a superior pension on the 29th May.

In room of Subadár Sher Muhammad and Sayud Amír, deceased, and Rahmut-ulla Beg, pensioned, the following promotions were made :—

* Jemadár Ganesha Singh to Subadár,

Jemadár Ajjub Gul ditto,

Jemadár Mirza ditto,

Havildár Suddadin to Jemadár,

Havildár Amir Khan ditto,

Havildár Mulla Singh ditto,

and Jemadár Hazura Singh got the Native Adjutancy *vice* Ganesha Singh.

On the 27th July Major Lorne Campbell of the 1st Punjab Infantry, who had been officiating in the regiment as Wing Commander for 15 months, was transferred to the Guides as Wing Commander, as Major Aislabie, recalled from furlough, left him no appointment,—an excellent officer who had taken kindly to the regiment and whose services were much regretted.

In September Colonel Griffiths took a month's extension of privilege leave, Major Aislabie assuming command till his own departure on furlough on the 1st October, when the Commandant rejoined.

Lieutenant Cook became Officiating Wing Commander, and Lieutenant Quin Adjutant, which posts they held at the close of the year.

As a matter of adjustment of pay, Major Ramsden was gazetted to the Wing Command of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, rejoining the 3rd Sikhs the same day, the 31st August, as Officiating 2nd-in-Command.

As a matter of discipline, on the 22nd September the Bungi Khel Khattaks were all transferred to H. Company from C. Company, and all the trans-border men of that company were changed into C. Company. This leaves the composition of these two companies as under :—

C. Company	...	{ Half Khattaks other than Bungi Khels. Half trans-border men.
H. Company	...	{ Half Bungi Khel Khattaks. Half Eusafzais.

There is nothing further of interest for the year 1885.

The conduct of the regiment was excellent.

There was an unfortunate theft of 100 rounds of ammunition from the barracks of H. Company of which no clue has ever been obtained, and it is pretty certain now that it was in reality no theft at all, but the spite of some classes against each other.

The figure of merit of the regiment in shooting for 1884-85 was 123·60, being the seventh place in the list of the whole Bengal Army.

1886

On the 22nd February Colonel Griffiths proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

By Punjab Government Order, dated 8th February 1886, Lieutenant J. M. Smith, Officiating Wing Officer, was transferred in the same capacity to the 5th Goorkhas.

On the 23rd February Lieutenant A. H. Kellie joined the regiment as Officiating Wing Officer, and on the 27th Jemadár Gurdit Singh went on pension.

On the 5th March the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Sir C. Mac. Gregor, who reported favorably of it.

On the 6th March Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Aislabie rejoined from furlough, and took over command of the regiment.

No. 251, Punjab Frontier Force Order appointing Havildár Bishen Singh to be Jemadár, *vice* Jemadár Gurdit Singh, invalided, with effect from 19th February 1886, received 30th April 1886.

Lieutenant A. E. Woods joined the regiment as Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd August.

G. O. C. C., dated 23rd October 1886, appointed Lieutenant T. Quin, Adjutant, *vice* W. Cook, vacated on promotion to Captain.

On the 31st December Major W. C. Ramsden proceeded on leave to Europe for one year.

By G. G. O. No. 834, dated 17th December 1886, Lieutenant Gordon was transferred to the half-pay list with effect from 29th December 1886.

On the 14th January 1887 the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General McQueen, C.B. 1887

On the 19th January orders were received appointing Captain W. Cook, Commandant, and Lieutenant R. H. Dawson, Assistant Commandant, of a Corps of Military Police to be raised for service in Upper Burma.

On the 5th February the regiment marched in course of relief from Kohát to Abbottabad, and arrived at Abbottabad on the 19th February.

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